

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
LAHONTAN REGION  
MEETING OF NOVEMBER 9-10, 2016  
SOUTH LAKE TAHOE**

**ITEM 8**

**EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT**

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<b>2</b>	Notification of Spills - October	8-17
<b>3</b>	Notification of Closure of Underground Storage Tank Cases - October	8-21
<b>4</b>	Enforcement Action - October	8-25
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## **ENCLOSURE 1**

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## State and Regional

### 1. Storm Water Conference and Trash Amendment to the MS4 Permit – the Related Problems of Trash in our Waterways and Homelessness – *Tom Browne*

Lahontan Water Board staff attended the annual California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA) conference in San Diego. Attendance this year by nearly 1000 persons was larger than previous years, as cities, counties, and their consultants came together to explore and forward the progress of storm water management in the state. The focus was on the changing paradigm that is moving storm water from a polluted waste stream to a valued resource for water supply and ecological health, using concepts such as Low Impact Development, and “greening” streets. In the process, participants also learned more about the State Water Board’s trash capture amendment to the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permits, training requirements for the new professional title of Qualified Industrial Stormwater Practitioner (QISP), and and other timely storm water topics.

On April 7, 2015, the State Water Board adopted an Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California (Ocean Plan) to Control Trash and Part 1 Trash Provision of the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries (ISWEBE Plan). The ISWEBE Plan contains a statewide discharge prohibition that states: “*The discharge of*

*trash to surface waters of the state or the deposition of trash where it may be discharged into surface waters of the State is prohibited."*

The implementation requirements will primarily affect both Phase I and Phase II Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permittees, including Caltrans. State Water Board staff is now working on implementation guidance. Recent and pending court decisions may affect implementation planned for 2017. A discussion topic at the conference concerned assumptions about of the *origins of trash* in our streams and other water bodies: In some locations, most of the trash that washes into California streams, wetlands and ocean does not come from the streets. It comes from homeless people living on the banks and in the ephemeral tributaries, or general refuse intentionally thrown or dumped by the public. Trash capture devices and street sweeping may not be effective controls to address these sources of refuse.

A trash capture amendment for the Small MS4 permit generated much discussion. The amendment requires cities and counties enrolled under the MS4 permit to choose one of two tracks: (1) install and maintain effective trash capture devices in their storm drains, or (2) increase their street sweeping / litter removal programs such that trash removal is as effective as if they had installed effective trash capture devices. The State Water Board has convened a statewide Technical Advisory Group comprised of CASQA, municipalities, industries, environmental groups and consultants to discuss implementation and monitoring.

## **2. OEHHA Releases a Draft Updated Version of CalEnviroScreen - Lisa Dernbach**

The Office of Health Hazard and Assessment (OEHHA) released a revised analysis and report on a draft updated version of CalEnviroScreen for public comment in early September 2016. This will be followed with webinars and workshops statewide during the same month where OEHHA will share the proposed updates, answer questions, and take public comments.

CalEnviroScreen was developed as an outgrowth of CalEPA's Environmental Justice Program. According to the OEHHA website, CalEnviroScreen is a mapping tool program that identifies California communities suffering from cumulative impacts of multiple pollutants, and people who are vulnerable to pollution's effects. Cumulative impacts are defined as exposures and public health or environmental effects from all sources of pollution in a geographic area. The program uses environmental, health, and socioeconomic information from state and federal government sources to produce scores for every census tract in the state. The scores are mapped so that different communities can be compared. An area with a high score is one that experiences a much higher pollution burden than areas with low scores.

The updates to CalEnviroScreen 3.0 are described in more detail in the Proposed Changes document on the OEHHA website. Major changes in the draft include:

- More recent data for all indicators, including impaired water bodies, groundwater threats, and cleanup sites.
- Improvements in the way some indicators are calculated to better reflect environmental conditions or population vulnerability to pollution.
- The addition of two new indicators -- cardiovascular disease and rent-adjusted income -- reflecting health and socioeconomic vulnerability to pollution.

- The removal of the "children and elderly" age indicator, and replacement with an analysis of age.
- Adding data from more community water systems and including the contaminants tetrachloroethene (PCE), 1,2,3-trichloropropane (TCP), and combined radium 226 and 228.

Some of the benefits of CalEnviroScreen 3.0 are to identify those communities with highest needs for small grants, supplemental environmental projects (SEP), and other environmental actions. Each year, CalEPA Secretary Mathew Rodriguez selects 25 projects for Environmental Justice grant funding to help eligible non-profit community organizations and recognized Tribes address environmental justice issues in areas disproportionately affected by pollution and hazards. In addition, state statutes require all CalEPA agencies to focus SEPs on benefitting environmental justice communities, when possible. The Department of Toxic Substances Control uses the program to prioritize its enforcement, complaints, and groundwater investigations.

### **3. Development of Performance Measures for the General Composting Order – *Brianna St. Pierre***

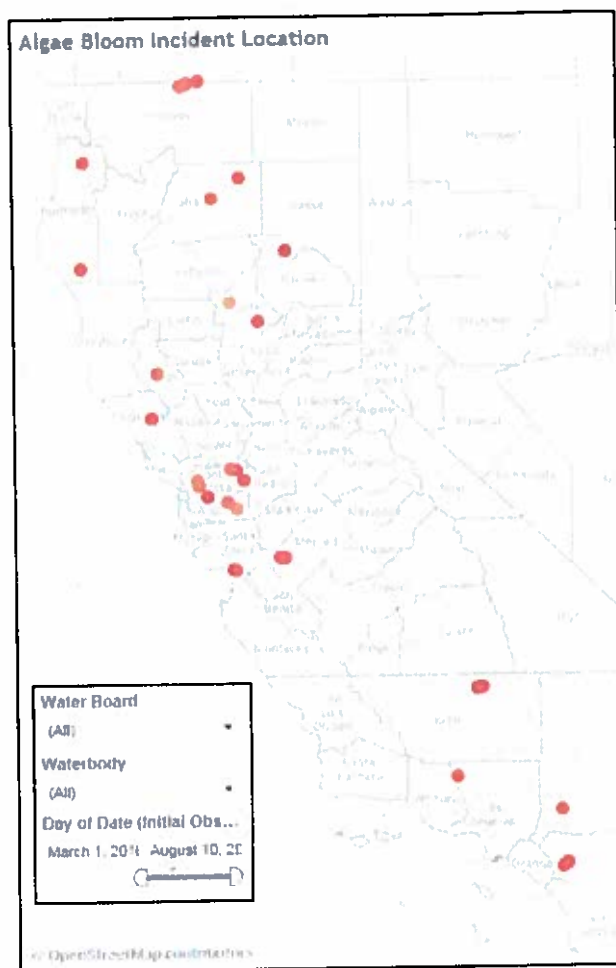
On August 4, 2015, the State Water Board adopted Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Composting Operations (General Composting Order) that requires water quality protection measures at composting facilities that currently exist or may be constructed in the future. On the same day, the State Water Board also adopted Resolution No. 2015-0054, which directs State Water Board staff to work with stakeholders to develop performance measures related to implementation of the General Composting Order and supports the transition to a performance-based agency. To facilitate this, Water Board staff met with CalRecycle staff, LEA staff, compost producers, and other industry stakeholders at meetings throughout the State in June 2016.

On August 15, 2016, Brianna St. Pierre attended an agency meeting in Sacramento along with other staff with other Water Boards, CalRecycle, California Air Resources Board, compost producers, and other industry stakeholders. The focus of this meeting was to present the findings from the meetings held in June; discuss proposed goals, strategies, implementation actions and performance measures; and receive comments from industry stakeholders. The major concerns from industry stakeholders are the cost of compliance, equal regulation for chip and grind facilities, and changes in routes of waste streams as a result of implementation of the General Composting Order. Stakeholders requested State Water Board staff evaluate the General Composting Order should implementation of the General Composting Order result in a reduction of the number of composting facilities throughout the state or water quality data shows alternative requirements may be more appropriate. Stakeholders also requested State Water Board staff provide information on the State Water Board's composting regulations webpage on related initiatives such as the Healthy Soils Initiative, land application regulations, and Assembly Bill 901 to ease the burden on stakeholders looking for information on composting related activities. State Water Board staff are directed in Resolution No. 2015-0054 to present proposed goals and performance measures at the August 2017 State Water Board meeting.

#### 4. Are Harmful Algal Blooms Affecting Waters in the Lahontan Region? – Mary Fiore-Wagner

In recent years, California has been plagued by drought and warming trends resulting in environmental conditions that favor the growth of harmful algal blooms (HABs). Warmer air and water temperatures, high nutrient levels, and slow and stagnant water can cause cyanobacteria (also known as blue-green algae) to rapidly multiply resulting in blooms. Algal blooms can consist of both toxic and non-toxic algae. Toxic HABs can produce excessive amounts of cyanotoxins (e.g., microcystins, Anatoxin-A) potent enough to threaten the safety of humans, wildlife, and pets sometimes to the point of causing serious illness or mortality. Non-toxic algal blooms have impacted beneficial uses by imparting unpleasant tastes and odors to water and fish, and by affecting water clarity and color.

California's Water Quality Monitoring Council created a [HAB portal](#) to share cyanobacteria data, HAB maps, and public advisories. The HAB portal currently lists 32 incidents across the state of HABs, which have been voluntarily reported to the State Board's Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP). (See figure below labeled Algal Bloom Incident Location.) Waterbodies with HABs have been reported in all regions but the San Diego (R9) and Colorado River (R7) regions. The Central Valley region (R5) has the most reported incidents with 13 affected surface waters or impoundments. As of September 1, 2016, SWAMP has only received one report of a confirmed HAB event in the Lahontan Region (Silverwood Lake). **Silverwood Lake.** In the Lahontan Region, a HAB incident and advisory for Silverwood Lake was reported on July 25, 2016 after sampling and analysis conducted by the Department of Water Resources (DWR) indicated levels of microcystins above the State's Water Board's warning level. (See picture below.)



California State Parks (State Parks), which manages recreation at Silverwood Lake, posted warning signs and closed swim beaches on August 3, 2016. To further warn the public, both DWR and State Parks issued press releases on August 4, 2016. Days later, State Parks closed Silverwood Lake to all water contact recreation after results from samples collected on August 4, 2016 indicated microcystin levels over ten times greater than the State Board's 20 micrograms per liter Danger Trigger Level established for the protection of human health. This extremely elevated microcystin level prompted new press releases, and updated of warning signs to indicate "Danger" status.



Silverwood Lake - HAB at Cleghorn Swim Beach on 7/20/16

*Photo Credit: Norb Ruhmke of State Parks.*

In response to the HAB outbreak at Silverwood Lake and after receiving a prohibition exemption from the Lahontan Water Board, DWR treated the affected portions of the lake with the aquatic algaecide copper sulfate. The treatment effectively reduced mycrocystin concentrations to acceptable levels. Ongoing sampling at the swim beaches by DWR

indicates that levels have subsided to safe levels and all recreational activities have resumed. DWR plans to

keep sampling Silverwood through the end of October; longer if toxins are detected.

**Other Lakes in the Lahontan Region.** Water Board staff have received information about four other lakes in our region that could potentially be impacted by HABs. In response to a report that Mono Lake appeared "pea-green," Water Board staff supplied the State Water Board's SWAMP team with a Mono Lake water sample for identification of cyanotoxins. Analysis under the microscope did not indicate the presence of toxic cyanobacteria cells. As such, it was not recommended that the sample undergo laboratory analysis to quantify levels of algal toxins.

A report from a concerned recreationalist prompted staff to further investigate Diaz Lake, a freshwater lake located in Inyo County just south of Lone Pine on Highway 395, which supports a campground and both powerboats and non-motorized watercraft. Contact with the Inyo County Environmental Health Department (Inyo County Health) on September 1, 2016 revealed that Inyo County Parks and Recreation Department observed visible blue-green algae blooms along the shoreline of Diaz Lake. Since identification of algal cells and laboratory analysis could not be conducted before the Labor Day holiday, Parks and Recreation staff cautiously issued a press release and posted warning signs advising persons to avoid water contact recreation. The press release included Millpond, which also reportedly developed blue-green algae along the shoreline, though to a lesser extent than that observed at Diaz Lake.

Considering the locations of the Victorville and South Lake Tahoe Water Board offices, it is difficult for Lahontan Water Board staff to quickly sample surface waters in Inyo County. Water Board staff have coordinated with staff from Inyo County Health, who have offered to collect samples at Diaz Lake and Millpond. Samples will be shipped to the Water Pollution Control Lab for laboratory analysis to determine the presence and magnitude of cyanotoxins.

A Lassen County Times reporter contacted staff to determine if there is a harmful algal bloom at Eagle Lake after reading about a HAB in the Central Valley Region, and receiving complaints of excessive algae at Eagle Lake. Staff contacted partners at the Department of Water Resources (DWR) and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), which regularly monitor Eagle Lake, for insight. CDFW and DWR did not think the lake was supporting unusual algal growths and no sampling was conducted.

In addition to reports of HABs throughout the Lahontan Region, the Executive Officer has granted exemptions to the pesticide prohibition so water suppliers may apply aquatic herbicides to control unacceptable levels of invasive weeds and harmful algal blooms that spring up in water conveyances and supply waters throughout the southern Lahontan Region. Under future climate scenarios, it is likely HABs may worsen since global temperatures are expected to warm, which will enhance growing conditions for cyanobacteria. If HABs increase in abundance and frequency, State and Regional Water Board staff may see an increase in the number of requests to use aquatic herbicides to manage algal blooms. Staff is currently working with State Board on a HAB response protocol for our region so that we can consistently and effectively respond to HAB reports.

Additional information on harmful algal blooms can be found on these State Water Resources Control Board and Department of Public Health websites:

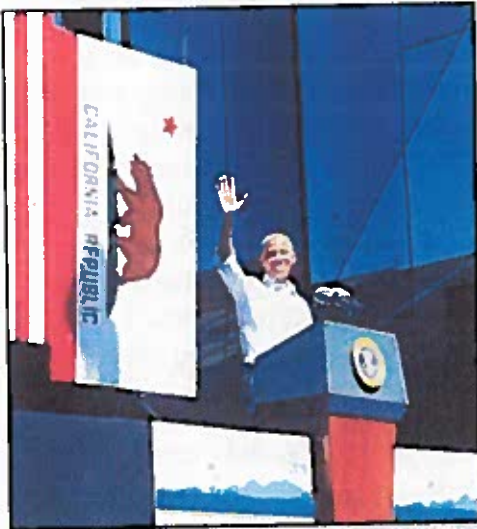
[http://www.mywaterquality.ca.gov/monitoring\\_council/cyanohab\\_network/index.html](http://www.mywaterquality.ca.gov/monitoring_council/cyanohab_network/index.html).

<http://www.mywaterquality.ca.gov/habs/index.html>

<http://www.cdph.ca.gov/healthinfo/environhealth/water/Pages/Bluegreenalgae.aspx>

### North Lahontan Region

#### 5. 20th Annual Lake Tahoe Summit – Robert Larsen



In 1997, Senator Harry Reid's concern about Lake Tahoe's declining clarity gave him impetus to organize the first Lake Tahoe Summit. President Bill Clinton and Vice President Al Gore headed a delegation of cabinet members and state and local government partners. The Summit provided unprecedented attention to Lake Tahoe's environmental concerns and ushered in more than \$300 million in federal resources to protect the iconic watershed.

The Lake Tahoe Summit has been held every year since 1997, with 2016 marking the event's 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary. Senator Reid hosted a special Lake Tahoe Summit at Harvey's Outdoor amphitheater on August 31, 2016 with President Barack Obama as the keynote speaker. Senators Diane Feinstein and

Barbara Boxer joined Senator Reid, Governor Jerry Brown, and Janice Schneider (Assistant Secretary for Lands and Minerals Management) in discussing environmental restoration successes and challenges at Lake Tahoe. The President acknowledged California's efforts in combatting climate change. Governor Jerry Brown also emphasized the State's efforts to address carbon emissions and adapt to climate change.

President Obama took the stage to graciously acknowledge Senator Reid for his dedication to Lake Tahoe and steadfast commitment to environmental protection. The President then turned his remarks to the threat posed by global climate change and the opportunity to tackle the problem by aggressively pursuing policies to reduce carbon emissions and invest in clean energy technologies.

Select Water Board staff and Board Members attended this Summit by invitation and were inspired by all the speakers' remarks. President Obama's attendance highlighted the importance of the agency's ongoing efforts to protect Lake Tahoe and other high-quality waters throughout the Sierra Nevada. Our work remains a critical part in responding to climate change and other threats to Lake Tahoe and other treasures in the Lahontan region and the Summit was a good reminder of how strong partnerships and focus can accomplish meaningful results.

Video of President Obama's remarks can be found at:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ezQR-5qw6q4>

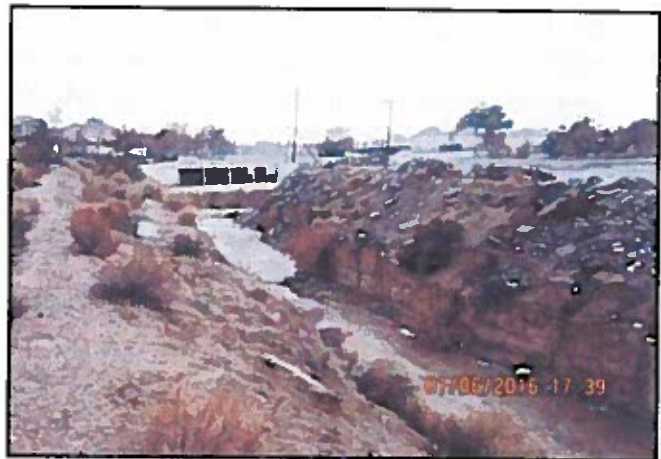
A transcript of the speech is also available:

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2016/08/31/remarks-president-20th-annual-lake-tahoe-summit>

### South Lahontan Region

#### 6. **Tackling Hydromodification, One Stream at a Time – Oro Grande Wash at Seneca Road, Victorville – Jan Zimmerman and Jehiel Cass**

The Oro Grande Wash is an ephemeral stream that originates in the Cajon Pass near the northern end of the San Bernardino Mountains and flows northward through the cities of Oak Hills, Hesperia, and Victorville before reaching the Mojave River near downtown Victorville. The Oro Grande Wash is a main tributary to the Mojave River, and many decades of development in and around the wash has altered its natural hydrology through channelization, increased flow volumes, and increased peak flow rates.



The effects of this hydromodification are erosion and headcutting at various locations within the channel itself and sediment deposition downstream at its confluence with the Mojave River.

Photo 1 – View looking upstream in Oro Grande Wash towards Seneca Road box culvert crossing during a moderate storm event in January 2016. Downstream of the crossing, the bed of the channel has eroded up to 15-feet over last 20 years.

A prime example of the effects of hydromodification within Oro Grande Wash is the area downstream of Seneca Road (photo 1). During the early 1990s, the city of Victorville (City) installed four 10-foot wide concrete box culverts to convey flow in the wash beneath Seneca Road. Previously, water flowed across the roadway at a dip or Arizona-type crossing. Over the 20 years since the culverts were installed, the channel immediately downstream of the crossing has eroded approximately 15 feet below the original grade with channel erosion continuing for at least 1,000 feet further downstream.

Sediment eroded from this portion of the Oro Grande Wash is transported downstream approximately 0.5 mile to where it enters into a 12-foot by 12-foot concrete box culvert ("Oro Grande Box") that is maintained by the San Bernardino County Flood Control District (County). The Oro Grande Box continues underground for an additional mile and carries storm flows and sediment until it daylights at the Mojave River (photo 2). The County shoulders the increasing burden of removing the sediment that accumulates in the Oro Grande Box and portions of the Mojave River. During December 2015, nearly 7 feet of sediment had accumulated at the mouth of the Oro Grande Box. The severity of this blockage required County maintenance crews to enter into the Mojave River channel and remove several feet of sediment over an area of several acres to reconnect flows in the Oro Grande Wash within the Mojave River.



Photo 2 – View looking upstream at the Oro Grande Box where it discharges to the Mojave River. The box is 12-foot by 12-foot; nearly 7-feet of sediment was deposited following a single rain event during December 2015.

In response to a Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification Application received from the City to mitigate for some of the erosion at the Seneca Road crossing, staff took the opportunity to coordinate a multi-agency site visit on September 22, 2016, with staff from the City, County, California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), and United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE; photo 3). The purpose of the site visit was to observe the severity of channel erosion, discuss the City's current proposal to mitigate for some of the erosion, discuss the effects of hydromodification upstream and downstream from this location, and discuss how our agencies can collaborate to fully mitigate the effects of increased sediment load in the Oro Grande Box. The City's proposal is to line a portion of the channel with ungrouted rip-rap to decrease velocities and reduce the scour potential and will be designed for the 100-year storm event. City staff agreed that their project is constrained primarily by funding and is more of an interim measure to a longer term solution. Subsequently, County staff announced that they are in the process of acquiring several vacant parcels between Seneca Road and the inlet of the Oro Grande Box to construct a large detention basin, "Seneca Basin," and have agreed to elevate the priority of this basin due to the sensitivity of downstream areas. In the meantime, City staff agreed to work with County staff in the acquisition process and by allowing access to those properties through their easements, as needed, throughout the planning and design phases. Water Board staff pointed out that multi-benefit projects are becoming a higher priority with state-sponsored grant programs and committed to share information regarding all available grant and other funding opportunities to

City and County staff to help facilitate the longer term solution for addressing hydromodification within the Oro Grande Wash. The site visit facilitated discussion and collaboration between all agencies and was a success.

While aggradation (deposition) and degradation (erosion) are natural fluvial processes that store and move sediment in pulses as storms flush through a system, these processes are accelerated as the effects of hydromodification ripple across a watershed. Some of the effects that we have observed are sensitive riparian areas being buried or in threat of being buried under increased sediment loads while other areas of streams and rivers are repeatedly manipulated to redirect flows and protect properties in floodplains. We need to be able to partner with our federal, state, and municipal stakeholders and develop solutions that curb and maybe even eliminate the effects of hydromodification, not only one stream at a time, but for the benefit of an entire watershed.



## **ENCLOSURE 2**

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EO's Monthly Report August 16, 2016 - September 15, 2016  
Unauthorized Waste Discharges\*

COUNTY: EL DORADO

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility?	Discharge Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Additional Details	Status
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Tahoe Keys Property Owners Association (TKPOA)	2158 Christie Lane, South Lake Tahoe	North	Yes	8/18/2016	Unknown	Unknown cause of spill/discharge to Tahoe Keys lagoon. Surface water affected.	Rainbow sheen observed in Starboard lagoon, likely gasoline spill. Unable to identify source.	Area boomed off, sheen cleaned up.
Tahoe Keys Property Owners Association (TKPOA)	Christie Lane and Sialom Crt., South Lake Tahoe	North	Yes	8/23/2016	3 gallons	Mechanical failure caused a spill of 3 gallons of hydraulic fluid into Tahoe Keys lagoon. Surface water affected.	TKPOA weed harvester blew a mechanical seal resulting in discharge of hydraulic fluid.	Area boomed off, unit repaired, spill cleaned up.

COUNTY: INYO

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility?	Discharge Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Additional Details	Status
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Furnace Creek Inn & Ranch Sewer Treatment Plant	Northwest side of Furnace Creek Garden Inn, Furnace Creek Ranch Rd.	South	Yes	8/23/2016	7,100 gallons	Drilling contractor error caused 7,100 gallons of raw sewage to discharge to unpaved surface. No surface water affected.	Drilling contractor hit sewer main during drilling resulting in discharge.	Pipe repaired, flow restored, spill cleaned up.
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COUNTY: KERN

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility?	Discharge Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Additional Details	Status
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Rio Tinto Minerals	14486 Borax Rd., Boron	South	Yes	8/18/2016	750 gallons	Operator error caused 750 gallons of tailings wastewater to discharge to unpaved surface. No surface water affected.	Sample or washout valves were left open resulting in the discharge.	Spill contained, area cleaned.
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COUNTY: LASSEN

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility?	Discharge Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Additional Details	Status
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Ca Dept of Corrections, Susanville	711-045 Center Rd.	North	Yes	8/21/2016	450 gallons	Lateral blockage caused 450 gallons of raw sewage to spill from lateral cleanout to unpaved surface. No surface water body affected.	Root intrusion in the lateral caused blockage resulting in discharge.	Lateral unplugged, spill cleaned up.
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\*All discharges to surface waters are included in the report. Discharges to land of less than 100 gallons are not included in the report.

EO's Monthly Report August 16, 2016 - September 15, 2016  
Unauthorized Waste Discharges\*

COUNTY: MONO								
Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility?	Discharge Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Additional Details	Status
Big Rig Overturned	NB Route 5	South	Yes	8/26/2016	300 gallons	Big Rig overturned discharging 300 gallons of asphalt sealant to unpaved surface. Surface water affected.	Big Rig overturned into Spring Creek at Route 6 resulting in the discharge.	Mono County managed the cleanup and removed all contaminated soil after material had hardened.
COUNTY: LOS ANGELES								
Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility?	Discharge Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Additional Details	Status
Lancaster City/City Of Lancaster CS	45437 35th Street East Lancaster	South	Yes	8/18/2016	425 gallons	Structural failure in forcemain saddle caused 425 gallons of raw sewage to discharge to paved surface. No surface water affected.	Forcemain pipe copper saddle failed due to pinhole leak.	Saddle replaced, flow restored, area cleaned up

## **ENCLOSURE 3**



# Summary of No Further Action Required Letters Issued August 16 - September 15, 2016 October 2016 EO Report

State of California  
Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board

The Executive Officer finds the release of petroleum products at the following site poses a low threat to human health, safety, and the environment. Therefore, this case was closed in accordance with the Water Quality Control Policy for Low-Threat Underground Storage Tank Case Closure (Resolution 2012-016). The Policy recognizes contaminant mass often remains after the investment of reasonable remedial effort and this mass may be difficult to remove regardless of the level of additional effort and resources invested. The establishment of the Policy is an effort to maximize the benefits to the people of the State of California through the judicious application of available resources.

Date Closure Issued	Site Name	Site Address	Case Number	Additional Information
September 1, 2016	High Desert Health System	44900 North 60th Street West Lancaster, Los Angeles County	6B1920033T	<a href="http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=I100000009026">http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=I100000009026</a>

## Additional links:

General Policy information: [http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/estilt\\_cis\\_policy.shtml#policy081712](http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/estilt_cis_policy.shtml#policy081712)

Copy of Policy: [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board\\_decisions/adopted\\_orders/resolutions/2012/rs-2012\\_0016alta.pdf](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/2012/rs-2012_0016alta.pdf)

Implementation Plan: [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board\\_decisions/adopted\\_orders/resolutions/2012/110612\\_6\\_final\\_license20mm%20plan.pdf](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/2012/110612_6_final_license20mm%20plan.pdf)



## **ENCLOSURE 4**



**Monthly Enforcement Action Report**  
**August 15, 2016 to September 15, 2016**

Facility	County	Enforcement Action	Current Status	Next Step
<b>Water Board Actions</b>				
None at this time				
<b>Executive Officer Actions</b>				
Lake Tahoe Laundry Works CAO for additional cleanup and investigation.	El Dorado	<b>Proposed CAO</b> to conduct additional ground water investigation and remediation activities for <b>PCE</b> groundwater pollution.	Prosecution Team issued Response to Comments and Revised CAO. Advisory Team is reviewing all the information received.	Advisory Team will recommend EO to sign, reject, or revise CAO - <b>September</b> <b>2016.</b>
CDFW Mojave Fish Hatchery	San Bernardino	Effluent limit violations result in Mandatory Minimum Penalty of \$3,000.	Discharger accepted the settlement offer. The proposed settlement was released for a 30-day public comment period. No comments were received.	EO signed Acceptance and Waiver of Hearing on <b>9/22/2016.</b>
CDFW Hot Creek Hatchery	Mono	Effluent limit violations resulted in Mandatory Minimum Penalty of \$6,000.	Discharger accepted the settlement offer. The proposed settlement was released for a 30-day public comment period. No comments were received.	EO signed Acceptance and Waiver of Hearing on <b>9/22/2016.</b>
<b>Prosecution Team Actions</b>				
City of Victorville	San Bernardino	ACL issued on 7/1/2016 for alleged violations of the state-wide Sanitary Sewer System General Permit associated with sanitary sewer overflows and sanitary sewer system operations and maintenance.	Settlement discussions underway.	Discharger to submit information by <b>9/26/2016.</b>
Sierra Boat Company	Placer	Expedited Payment Letter/ Mandatory Minimum Penalty issued 8/26/2016.	Discharger reviewing.	Discharger response due <b>9/26/2016.</b>
Tahoe Keys Marina	El Dorado	Expedited Payment Letter/ Mandatory Minimum Penalty issued 8/29/2016. <b>Proposed Amended CAO</b> expanding area for replacement water and monitoring, and establishes TDS thresholds to address nitrate and TDS groundwater pollution.	Discharger reviewing.	Discharger response due <b>9/26/2016.</b>
Desert View Dairy	San Bernardino		Advisory Team issued request for information to Prosecution Team on <b>9/8/2016.</b>	Prosecution Team to submit response to Advisory Team request for information by <b>10/6/2016.</b>



## **ENCLOSURE 5**



**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY  
CONTROL BOARD  
LAHONTAN REGION**

**2016-2017 STANDING ITEMS**  
**November**

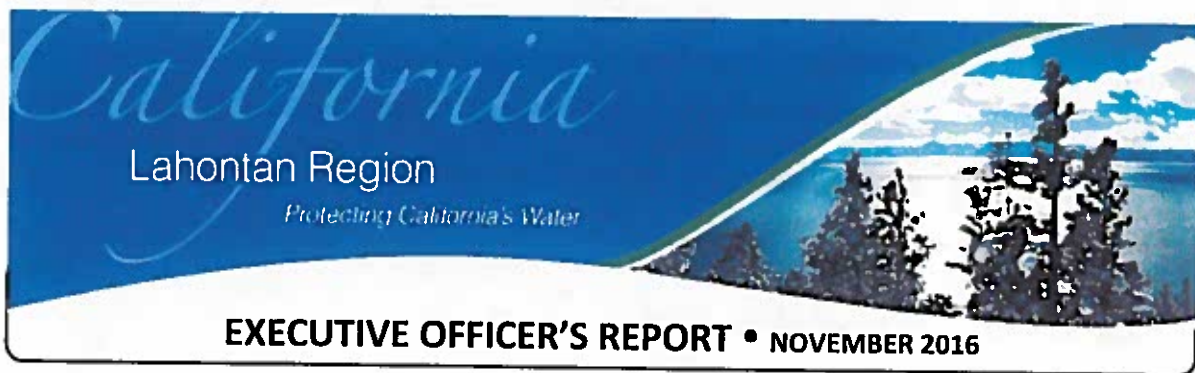
The Water Board has requested that it be kept informed of the status of a number of issues. The following table lists the items, the reporting frequency and the dates the items are due.

ISSUE	FREQUENCY	DUE DATE
Lake Tahoe Nearshore	Semi-Annual	July January
Status of Basin Plan Amendments	Annually	August
Status of Grants	Annually	April
Caltrans Statewide General Permit/Tahoe Basin	Annually	August
Tahoe Municipal Permit	Annually	July
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles – District. No. 14, Lancaster	Annually	February
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles – District No. 20, Palmdale	Annually	September
Status of Dairies	<del>Semi-Annual</del>	<del>September</del> February
City of Barstow Nitrate/Orphan Perchlorate	Annually	September
Pacific Gas & Electric Company	<del>Southern Board</del> <del>Meetings Quarterly</del>	<del>September</del> <del>Feb, May, Aug, Nov</del>
Leviathan Mine	Semi-Annual	January July
Salt & Nutrient Management Plans	Annually	May
Onsite Septic Systems	<del>Annually</del> <del>Semi-Annual</del>	<del>June</del> <del>March, September</del>
Grazing Update	Annually	<del>June</del> July
Bacteria Water Quality Objectives Project	Semi-Annual	May November
<u>Quarterly Violations Report</u>	<u>-Quarterly</u>	<u>-Mar, June, Sept, Dec</u>



## **ENCLOSURE 6**

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## State and Regional

### 1. Personnel Report – *Eric Shay*

#### New Hires

- Kathleen Otermat, Executive Assistant, South Lake Tahoe. Kathy serves as the board clerk, is responsible for logistical aspects of board meetings, and assists the Executive Officer and Assistant Executive Officer.
- Mark Minsky, Staff Services Analyst, South Lake Tahoe. Mark assists the Leviathan Mine team with cost tracking and reporting, cost review, procurement, and other administrative support.

#### Vacancies – We are currently recruiting for the following positions:

- Office Technician, South Lake Tahoe. This position supports our technical staff by finalizing staff correspondence and board agenda packets.
- Environmental Scientist, South Lake Tahoe. This position supports the Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program by collecting water quality samples, assessing and analyzing water quality data, and developing regional monitoring studies.

- Supervising Engineering Geologist (Division Manager), Victorville. This position oversees all staff and supervisors in the three units located in the Victorville office: Land Disposal; Waste Water, Stormwater & Dairies; and Department of Defense & Site Cleanup Program.

### **Departures**

- Daryl Kambitsch, Office Technician, South Lake Tahoe.

## **2. Bacteria Water Quality Objectives Project – Semi-Annual Update - Dan Sussman**

State Board is developing amendments to Water Quality Control Plans for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays and Estuaries and the Ocean Waters of California for statewide water contact recreation bacteria objectives, based on a 2012 USEPA recommendation. The water quality objective will be specific to the REC-1 (Water Contact Recreation) beneficial use and will rely on *E. coli* as an indicator organism for freshwater. The current Lahontan objective is based on fecal coliform and is not specific to a beneficial use.

State Board staff has held meetings with focused stakeholder groups, subject matter experts, and scoping meetings. In addition to input from the focused groups, the scoping meetings resulted in 23 comment letters and State Board is considering these comments as they draft the staff report. In the May 2016 EO report, staff indicated the draft amendment and staff report should be available for Regional Board review this past summer. The updated schedule from State Board includes Regional Board review by the end of the calendar year, and public comment period in spring 2017. This schedule may need to be adjusted since the draft amendment and staff report have not been released for review.

It is not yet clear how the statewide proposed water quality objective would apply in the Lahontan Region, as our Region's current objective is not explicitly linked to a beneficial use. Staff will review the State Board proposal when released and develop a strategy to comply with State Board direction while still maintaining protection of the Region's many high quality waters.

## **3. Forest Activities Program Meeting – Laurie Scribe**

Lahontan Water Board staff in the Non-Point Source unit hosted a meeting September 27-28, 2016 in the South Lake Tahoe office for staff working in the Forest Activities Program. Approximately 30 staff from Regions 1 (North Coast), 5 (Central Valley), 6, (Lahontan) and State Board attended the meeting. The purpose of the meeting was to foster communication and information sharing between the Region, provide training, and view field implementation of vegetation management activities in the South Lake Tahoe area. The last inter-region meeting of Forest Activities Program staff occurred in April 2014 at the North Coast Water Board office in Santa Rosa.

The meeting included presentations by Water Board and State Board staff as well as Cal Fire. Cal Fire representatives presented on the extent of tree mortality in the State and the Tree Mortality Task Force that was created out of Governor Brown's October, 2015 emergency proclamation on tree mortality. Tree mortality is the most severe along the western slope of the southern Sierras and the mortality, exacerbated by drought and bark beetle infestations, is spreading both north and



east throughout the Sierras and in localized areas of the Coast Range and Cascade Range. The U.S. Forest Service Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit (LTBMU) and the Tahoe Forest Fuels Team recently formed a Tahoe Basin tree mortality task force to address issues specific to the Lake Tahoe area.

Other presentations included an update from State Board staff on the implementation of AB 1492 (Timber tax) and grant opportunities available through this program. Regional Water Board staff presentations included an overview of each Region's timber permit(s), a discussion on working forest management plans, pesticide and herbicide uses in forestry and monitoring of these chemicals, implementation of the new sections of the California Forest Practice Rules including identification of Significant Existing or Potential Erosion Sites, and implementation of the North Coast Regional Water Board's Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements for Non-Point Source Activities on Federal Lands.

Central Valley Water board staff gave an eye-opening presentation on the type and quantity of chemicals applied in commercial timber operations and the lack of adequate water quality monitoring of these chemicals. Significant quantities of chemicals are used in commercial timber operations, especially following-wildfires, to suppress emergent vegetation, prevent pest outbreaks, and



improve success of desirable conifer species. Some of the chemicals used are toxic to aquatic organisms and some can pose human health risks. Central Valley Water Board has been exploring the use of solid phase extraction (SPE) monitoring techniques as a better method than grab samples to determine the presence of these chemicals in watercourses. SPE methods employ the installation of a canister full of absorbent material in the stream for a lengthy period of time (e.g. days, weeks or months). The canister filters stream water and collects pesticides over time. SPE monitoring has shown the presence of these chemicals in watercourses when grab samples resulted in no detectable level. This will affect a project proponent's ability to comply with Basin Plan standards and waste discharge prohibitions.. Central Valley Water Board staff has begun discussions with the Department of Pesticide Regulation to address potential aquatic and human health impacts from these broad scale chemical applications.

The second day of the meeting included a field tour to visit forestry operations in the South Lake Tahoe area that are part of the LTBMU's South Shore Fuels Reduction Project. Many Water Board staff from other Regions involved in the Forest Activities Program work with commercial logging operations and are not familiar with fuel reduction work in the wildland-urban interface. LTBMU staff participated in the field tour to provide additional information and insight on the variety of fuel treatments and associated costs. The field trip included: areas where fuels were treated by hand and placed into burn piles, the Angora fire burn area, whole-tree logging, low ground pressure cut-to-length operations, and areas where hand piles were recently burned.

### North Lahontan Region

#### **4. Fall 2016 Land Disturbance Variances – *Bud Amorfini***

The Water Board is granting exemptions to the land disturbance prohibitions included in the Lake Tahoe Basin construction permit and other orders that include the prohibition. The variances help extend the short construction season while protecting water quality. The following projects were granted variances as of October 17, 2016.

##### Water Quality Improvement Projects

- Caltrans Hwy 89 Lakeside Water Quality Improvement Project (Tahoma to Tahoe City) – project will continue into next year and be completed.
- Caltrans Hwy 89 Emerald Bay Water Quality Improvement Project (Cascade Road to Emerald Bay) – project may continue next year for short-term tasks.
- Placer County Kings Beach Gateway to the Core Improvement Project – project may continue into next year.
- U.S. Forest Service, Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, Upper Truckee River Restoration Project – project scheduled to be completed next year.

##### Infrastructure/Maintenance Projects

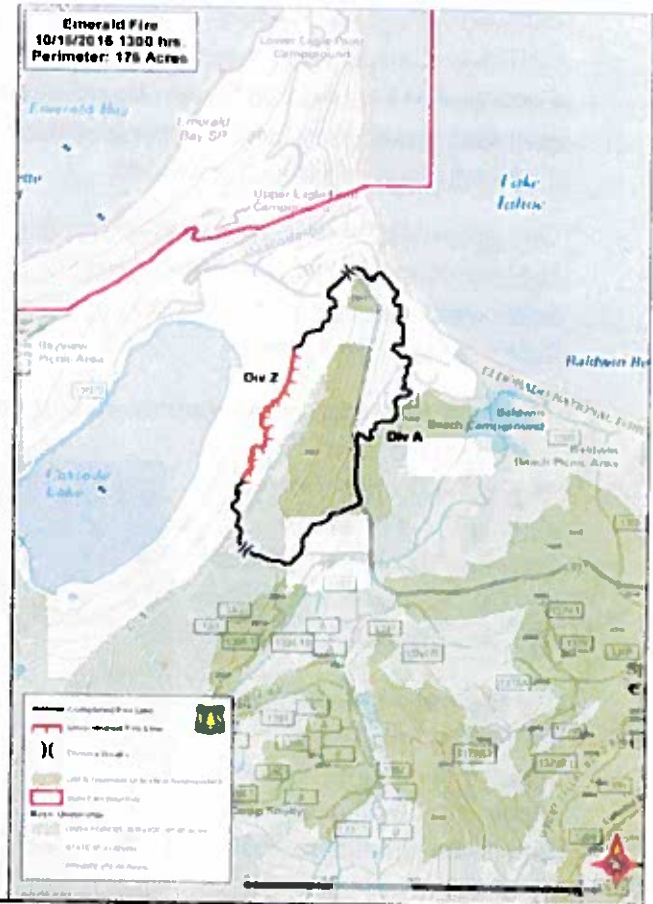
- Caltrans Truckee Area Maintenance – Boca chain off shoulder work to prepare for winter.
- Caltrans Truckee Area Maintenance – Farad roadside conveyance boulder removal.
- South Tahoe Public Utility District - Upper Truckee Marsh sewer facilities protection project.

##### Grading Completion/Winterization/Erosion Control

- Lake Tahoe Community College Parking Lot – final stabilization work
- The Crossing at Tahoe Valley (former Outlet Stores at Y) – final stabilization work.

**5. Emerald Fire, El Dorado County - Douglas Cushman**

The Emerald Fire was reported at 1:33 AM on Friday October 14, 2017. The fire ultimately burned 176 acres on a hill slope above Lake Tahoe between Baldwin Beach and Cascade Lake, just a few miles north of the City of South Lake Tahoe, CA. Mandatory evacuations were issued to residents of residential tracts between Fallen Leaf Lake and Meeks Bay. State Highway 89 was closed to non-emergency vehicle use. Luckily, a significant storm system moved in later on Friday, dropping over 5 inches of precipitation throughout the weekend. The precipitation greatly aided fire suppression efforts conducted by the US Forest Service, CALFIRE, South Lake Tahoe Fire Department, Lake Valley Fire Protection District, and Meeks Bay Fire Protection District. The fire was declared out on Sunday October 16. The fire burned on both public and private lands with the majority, 55% of the burned area, being on USFS managed lands, and the remainder being private or State of California lands. The cause of the fire is still under investigation.



Damage from the fire did not include any loss of life and no structures were burned. Liberty Utilities power lines were damaged and the significant rainfall resulted in extensive erosion from the burned hillslope. CalTrans removed approximately 250 tons of sediment off of Highway 89 and reopened the highway for controlled traffic by noon on Monday, October 17<sup>th</sup>. The post-fire values at risk include public safety along the highway and access roads to a nearby residential tract along Cascade Lake Rd. Sediment delivery to Lake Tahoe is also a



serious concern. The US Forest Service Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit hosted an operational briefing on Tuesday, October 18 that was attended by staff from numerous agencies involved with post-fire efforts to address the impacts. Agency staff from the USFS, CALFIRE, CalTrans, California Highway Patrol, California Geologic Survey, Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, and the Lahontan Water Board all attended the briefing and provided input into their agencies' issues and ability to provide resources to address the damage and post-fire rehabilitation of infrastructure and the environment.

One ephemeral watercourse bisects the burned area which deposited significant sediment onto Highway 89 and Cascade Lake Road. Erosion control features on both roads, installed in previous years, were successful in preventing much of the sediment mobilized during the storm from discharging to Lake Tahoe.

The southern portion of the burned area discharged sediment laden runoff to a private road outside of the burn footprint. The private road conveyed the sediment and runoff to discharge points that flowed into Tallac Creek, which flows into Lake Tahoe.

Water Board staff and other involved agencies are pursuing funding to assist in stabilizing the affected area both in the immediate and long term to protect public health and the environment on the non-federal areas. The USFS is developing a plan to stabilize the burned areas on Forest Service managed lands.



### South Lahontan Region

#### 6. Fort Irwin Water Works Ribbon Cutting Ceremony, Fort Irwin, CA - Alonzo Poach

The ribbon cutting ceremony to celebrate completion of Fort Irwin's new \$100 million water treatment plant held October 13, 2016, was attended by Lahontan Water Board staff Lauri Kemper, Cindi Mitton, and Alonzo Poach.

Guest speakers included the Assistant Secretary of the Army and commanding officers from the Post and the Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE).



Katherine Hammack, Assistant Secretary of the Army, Installations, Energy and Environment cuts the ribbon with commanding officers from Fort Irwin, the USACE, and the President of the Design Build Contractor (CDM Smith).

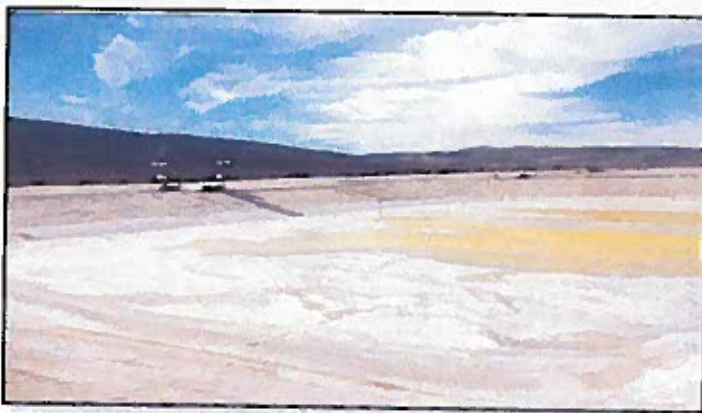
Groundwater sustainability and meeting drinking water standards at Fort Irwin were major drivers for installing the new state-of-the-art supply water treatment system.

The facility aims to have zero waste of precious water through a multi-phase micro filtration treatment system that makes the water supply at Irwin potable. The system replaces an aging reverse osmosis system and a two pipe water delivery system previously used and will increase efficiency and minimize waste.

Fort Irwin's sole source of water is groundwater from its three main basins. The groundwater on the Post is naturally high in arsenic, fluoride, and other constituents. The Army treats the groundwater to meet State and Federal drinking water standards. However, its previous system was wasteful and inefficient requiring a separate pipe to pack household delivery water treated through reverse osmosis. The new water treatment plant is estimated to extend usability of Fort Irwin's aquifers by approximately 60 years because it is expected recover and treat 99% of water pumped for domestic use. The new facility produces brine waste that is dried and disposed off-site. The facility is regulated by the Lahontan Water Board and by the State Board Division of Drinking Water. After the formal ceremony agency staff were given a tour of the plant operations and waste disposal facilities. The brine waste surface impoundments are regulated under Board Order 2015-0004 adopted in February 2015.



Members of the Fort Irwin Community during the formal ceremony. The Mayor and Council members from the City of Barstow were also on hand.



Final waste brine drying in lined surface impoundments. The surface impoundment are constructed to Title 27 requirements and regulated under waste discharge requirements.



The electrodialysis membrane technology that is used in conjunction with reverse osmosis to treat supply water at the new Irwin Water Works. Employees can control the plant operations and the production wells from the state-of-the-art control room.

## 7. SkyPark at Santa's Village is Gearing Up to Reopen Winter 2016, No Matter What! - Jan Zimmerman

On Memorial Day in 1955, Santa's Village opened in southern California. The 230-acre property is located at an elevation of 6,000 feet along Rim of the World (Highway 18) in the San Bernardino Mountain community of Skyforest. Hooks Creek, a tributary to Deep Creek, originates on the property and supports a seasonal wet meadow. Santa's Village operated as an amusement park with rides, horseback riding, and nature trails off and on until it closed in 1998, though the wet meadow had largely remained untouched.

Figure 1 is an aerial photograph of the site taken in June 2003 showing the long, linear, wet meadow flanked by heavily forested areas. Highway 18 is essentially the watershed boundary between the Lahontan and Santa Ana regions, with Lahontan to the north and Santa Ana to the south. Hooks Creek originates along the north side of Highway 18, flows north-northeast across the paved parking lot, and historically dispersed as sheetflow across much of the meadow with no real defined channel. The pond in the background has an earthen dam that was constructed as part of the original park, and was designed as a flow through system for Hooks Creek.

Figure 2: Google Earth aerial photograph of Santa's Village, April 2007. The Old Fire burned through the area in October 2003. Operations to stockpile and process bark beetle infested and fire harvested logs began shortly after the Old Fire and continued for at least a decade.

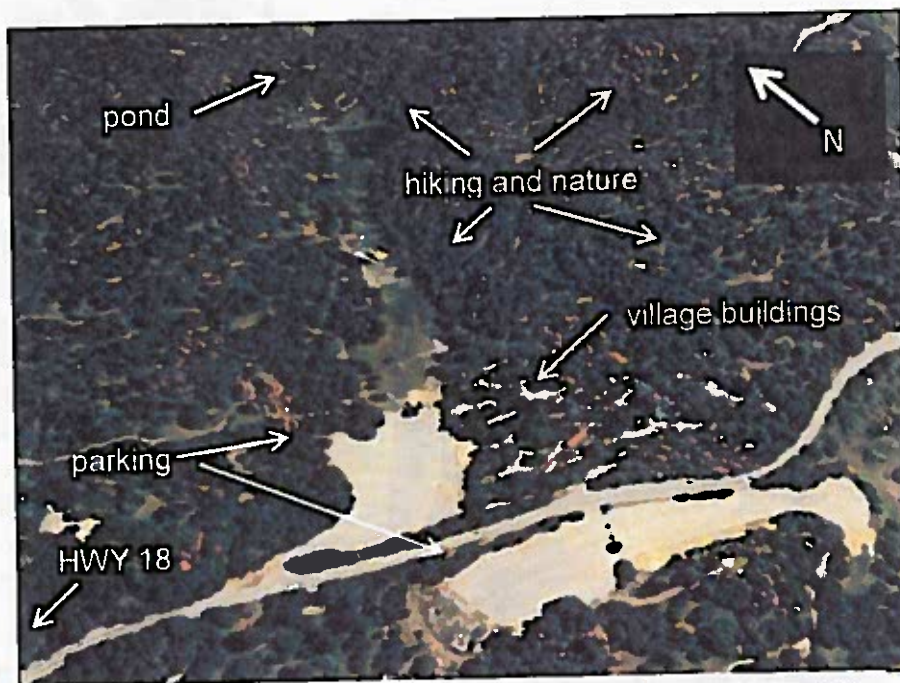
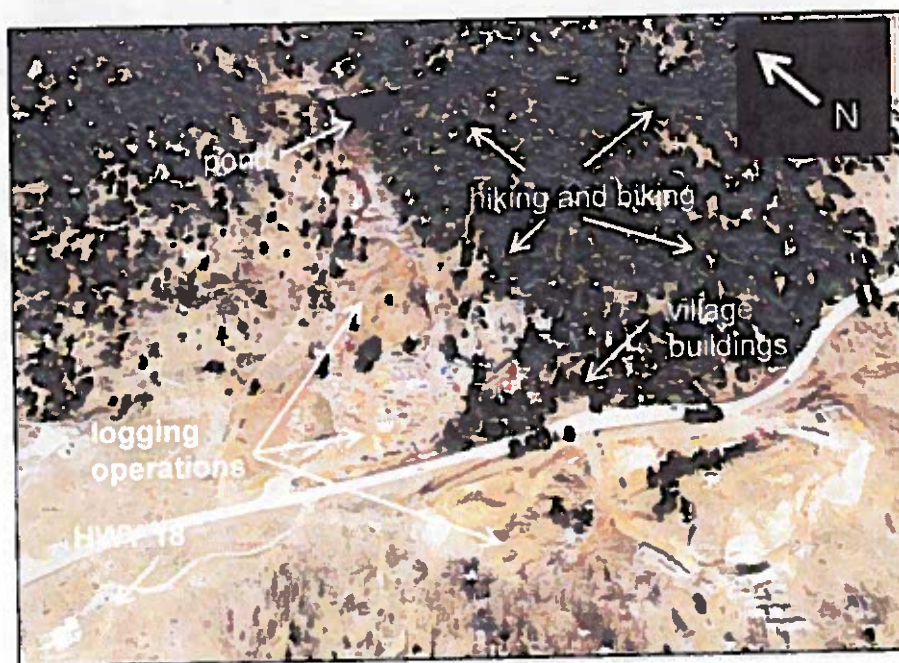


Figure 1: Google Earth aerial photograph of Santa's Village, June 2003. The site had been largely abandoned between 1998, when the park closed, and 2003.



In the early 2000's, a bark beetle infestation combined with the effects of drought and wildfires ravaged the San Bernardino National Forest and its mountain communities. Due to its accessibility and available open space, the Santa's Village property was chosen by local forest service staff to store and process millions of infested and harvested logs. By the time all of the logs had been processed, a majority of the meadow was covered with up to three feet of chipped wood waste. Figure 2 is an aerial photograph of the site taken in April 2007 showing the effects of staging and processing logs in the parking and meadow areas. The Old Fire in October 2003 burned most of the area south of Highway 18 and a portion of the forested area along the western edge of the meadow.

The property was sold in 2013 to a local family with plans to develop Santa's Village into a year-round destination, "SkyPark at Santa's Village," by incorporating outdoor recreation and environmental education while still retaining the festive draw of Santa and his elves. The developer has since refurbished the old buildings, restored existing hiking and biking trails and sited new ones, and partnered with the National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) to develop and fund a meadow and creek restoration plan. Water Board staff had been consulted early on in that process and informed the developer that meadow and creek restoration work would require discretionary authorization from the Water Board as well as review under the California Environmental Quality



Photo 1: View looking northeast down middle of meadow. The primary vegetation is Juncus and willow. Photo taken May 11, 2015.

Act (CEQA). In May 2015, Water Board staff along with staff from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and NRCS met on site with the developer and their consultants to discuss the proposed meadow and creek restoration and other components. At the time, the meadow appeared to be healthy (photo 1) and in recovery, despite past logging practices on the site. San Bernardino County Land Use Services (County), the lead agency under CEQA, circulated a Draft Environmental Impact Report for public review in June 2016; Water Board staff commented on that document.

Water Board staff was informed in September 2016 that some of the meadow and creek restoration work had been initiated in accordance with the restoration plan developed by NRCS staff. This work was performed in May 2016 reportedly by NRCS staff and funded by a restoration grant obtained through NRCS. When asked how the work could be performed without proper CEQA documentation and without authorization from either the Lahontan Water Board or CDFW, NRCS staff stated that because the United States Army Corps of Engineers had exempted the project from Clean Water Act Section 404 requirements that they understood that the California state water quality regulations were also exempt, including environmental review under CEQA.

Water Board staff along with staff from CDFW, NRCS, the County, and the United States Forest Service, met onsite on October 4, 2016, with the developer and his consultants to document the meadow and creek work performed to date. What staff observed was not a restoration of past function of the meadow and Hooks Creek; rather, staff observed what appeared to be a channelization project that directs flows through a narrow rock-lined channel and series of sediment basins, essentially replacing what was once unconfined sheet flow across the 100+ acre meadow (photo 2). According to NRCS staff, the channel work is complete, but revegetation work remains to be done, particularly, revegetating disturbed areas adjacent to the constructed channel with native seeds gathered from the site. NRCS is hoping to complete the revegetation work before the first frost this winter.



Photo 2: View looking northeast/downstream along constructed Hook Creek channel. Note that the view in this photo is the same as that in Photo 1.

Photo taken October 4, 2016.

Water Board staff are still gathering information and coordinating with CDFW on identifying activities aimed at restoring the meadow and hydrology of the site, establishing what additional mitigation might be necessary, and whether enforcement action is warranted. In the meantime, the County is in the process of finalizing the environmental document, while at the same time considering issuing a temporary Conditional Use Permit specifically for the amusement park/village aspect of the Project, exclusive of the meadow area and some hiking and biking trails, so that a portion of SkyPark can open winter 2016 no matter what. The County will issue a full Conditional Use Permit for the entire site once the final environmental document is adopted by the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors, though the earliest that may happen is Spring 2017.

#### **8. Supplemental Nitrate Groundwater Cleanup Status Information, Palmdale Water Reclamation Plant, Los Angeles County – Jehiel Cass**

This is supplemental information to what was provided in the Standing Item No. 12 material to the September 2016 Executive Officer's Report. This item describes nitrate polluted groundwater cleanup status required by the Cleanup and Abatement Order R6V-2003-056 (Order) issued to both the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, Palmdale District No. 20 (District) and City of Los Angeles World Airports (Airport). Effluent previously disposed from the District's Palmdale Water Reclamation Plant caused nitrate groundwater pollution beneath property owned by the Airport. The District has taken the lead role in cleanup actions to date.

##### ***Cleanup Efforts to Date***

Prior to the Order. The District applied effluent to land disposal area of 320 where no crops were grown. The District expanded the area to about 1,800 acres, on land leased from the Airport. A variety of forage and grain crops are now grown.

- The District constructed lined storage to contain effluent treated during the winter for subsequent crop irrigation during the growing season.
- The District has a contract with a local farmer to manage effluent applied as irrigation to crops so that agronomic crop water demand is not exceeded and deep percolation does not occur.
- The District's treatment plant was upgraded to produce tertiary effluent with an effluent total nitrogen concentration of less than 10 mg/L. The waste discharge requirements (Order R6V-2011-0012) do not contain a nitrogen effluent limit, however the District's effluent treatment and farming operation ensure that future disposal of treated effluent will not further pollute groundwater with nitrate.
- The District extracts polluted groundwater from six extraction wells located generally around the perimeter of the 320-acre former land disposal area. Extracted water is applied to crop land at agronomic rates. Recently, this water was supplied to the A-G Sod Farms on adjacent Airport land. In turn, the A-G Sod Farm supply wells were shut down to reduce the pull those wells exerted on the nitrate plume towards the north. The combined flow of the extraction wells is about 300 gallons per minute (gpm) or near 13 million gallons per month. To date, about 34 tons of nitrogen has been removed from groundwater through extraction. In December 2015, the highest nitrate as nitrogen concentration in the groundwater monitoring wells was 15.5 mg/L. At the same time, the depth to groundwater ranged from about 340 to over 500 feet below the ground surface.

The following figures show the current groundwater elevation contours and nitrate concentration changes over time as reported by the District..

Figure 1 - Distribution of Nitrate as Nitrogen 2006

Figure 2 - Distribution of Nitrate as Nitrogen 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter 2015

Figure 3 - Groundwater Elevation Isocontours 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter 2015

- In Figure 1, the 2006 map shows the initial plume of greater than 10 mg/L nitrate-nitrogen concentrations (drinking water standard), was around the 320 acre area where land spreading occurred. When the 2006 map was created, the District had begun to expand the agricultural farming operations to the east near Littlerock Wash.
- In Figure 2, the 2015 map shows that the plume remains undefined to the north. The 10 mg/L nitrate-nitrogen plume is now elongated north-south. Concentrations of nitrate are reduced in the eastern portion of the site. In the 320-acre site area, the District now uses 40-acre center pivot systems to obtain the maximum application efficiency of irrigation water. The area of groundwater nitrate concentrations greater than the drinking water standard of 10 mg/L nitrate as nitrogen in shallow groundwater in the eastern portion of the site has reduced. Roughly, 50 groundwater monitoring wells have been installed to date, although not all remain in service. Some monitoring wells have been replaced for various reasons, including becoming dry due to declining water elevations or from damage.
- Figure 3, the 2015 map of groundwater elevation iso-contours show the current groundwater elevations in the area. The general groundwater flow direction is north, parallel to Littlerock Wash on the east of the project site. On this figure, the Airport's land is shown with brown outline east of Air Force Plant 42 which is shown in black outline. The District's leased land is shown in green outline. There are three areas of interest with respect to potential down gradient drinking water receptors. To the north of Avenue M, north of the project area and Air Force Plant 42, there are some residential wells, along with agricultural production wells. On Air Force Plant 42, Site 4 (the northeast facility on the base), there are wells that supply domestic water to plant workers as well as plant industrial water. The Palmdale Water District

operates a large municipal well production field to the west of the Palmdale Water Reclamation Plant. This well field has created a gradient to the southwest.

### ***Updates and Current Actions***

The District has proposed removing certain wells from the sampling network and replacing some monitoring wells that are dry. Staff intends to work with the District and consider revising the monitoring program. Currently, the Cleanup and Abatement Order requires the Airport and District to clean up the nitrate, but all monitoring data associated with cleanup is required to be provided in the District's self-monitoring reports required by the Monitoring and Reporting Program associated with the Waste Discharge Requirements (Order R6V-2011-0012). The District has verbally requested that groundwater monitoring associated with cleanup be included under the Cleanup and Abatement Order requirements so that costs of monitoring may be shared with the Airport.

Because of limited mass removal in some extraction wells, the District proposed in an August 5, 2016 letter to take three extraction wells out of service that produce large flows but have low nitrate concentrations (and thus low mass removal rates) and convert these to monitoring wells. Staff responded in a September 30, 2016 letter that we agreed to the District's proposal in concept but had concerns that shallow portions of the extraction wells should be sealed to prevent aquifer interconnection. Following an October 14, 2016 conference call, the District provided further clarification on the conversion proposal and staff will respond by e-mail to the District. The field work will take about six weeks to complete.

The District met with staff in 2015 to discuss the sampling of private wells north of Avenue M to assess the risk potential to residential receptors down gradient of the plume. Staff sent letters on September 30, 2016 to three residents requesting they cooperate with the District to allow well sampling. The District has indicated these residents will not allow samples to be collected from their wells. Staff will have to evaluate whether additional monitoring wells should be installed north of Avenue M to complete plume delineation. At this same time the replacement monitoring wells for wells that are dry would be installed.

### ***Current Challenges***

Two requirements of the Cleanup and Abatement Order are not met:

- Plume delineation was required by August 15, 2004. A comparison of Figures 1 and 2 shows that plume delineation to the north remains uncompleted.
- Plume containment was required by September 30, 2005. Figure 2 shows that the current nitrate 10 mg/L plume boundary is to the west and north of the influence of the extraction wells.

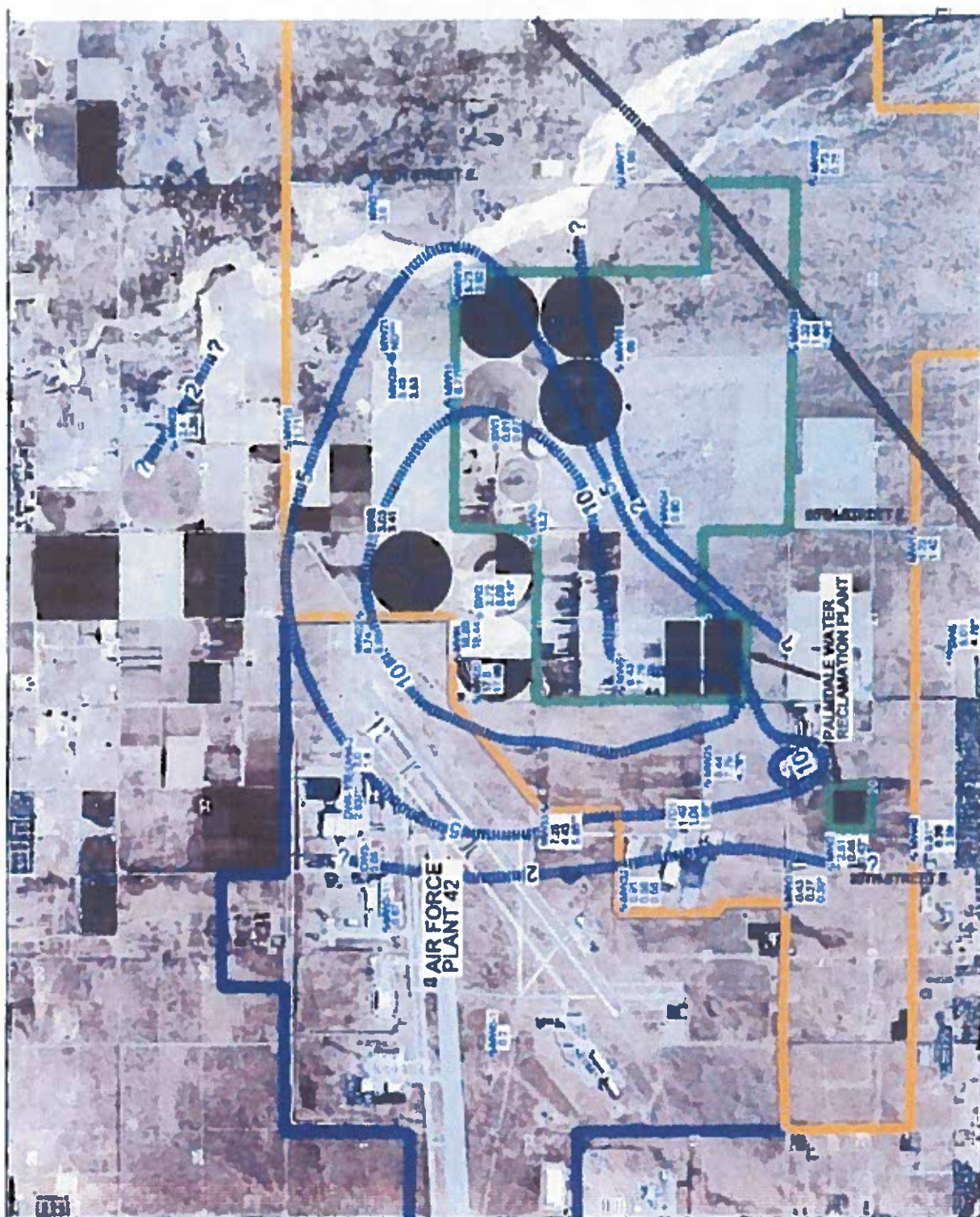
Due to agricultural activity in the area, it is possible that some contribution of nitrate to groundwater may be from sources other than the District's historical contribution. However on a mass basis, the District's contribution is the largest. A large mass of nitrogen remains in the vadose zone beneath the 320-acre site. Provided that groundwater levels continue to decline as they have for decades, this poses no concern. Should groundwater levels stabilize and begin to rise, nitrate will be leached into groundwater.

Staff believes it is important to establish and maintain effective working relationships with the District, Airport (and its tenants), Palmdale Water District, Air Force Plant 42, and nearby residents to ensure potential drinking water receptors are protected.

With respect to potential human receptors that may be affected by the remaining groundwater pollution there are three potential areas of concern.

1. The Air Force Plant 42, Site 4, wells DW 4-1 and 4-2 provide drinking domestic and industrial water for plant operations. Nitrate concentrations in these wells have increased but remain below the nitrate drinking water standards. The Air Force reports nitrate concentration from these wells to the District. Additional extraction may be needed to control or reduce nitrate concentrations in this area.
2. Water Board staff has requested that the District sample the residential wells located north of Avenue M. It appears these residents do not want their wells sampled. If the northern extent of the plume cannot be determined using the residents' wells, additional monitoring wells are needed. Staff must decide whether additional monitoring wells are required.
3. The Palmdale Water District's municipal well field is located to the southwest of the plume and is a potential receptor. Nitrate concentrations should be closely monitored. This requires cooperation with the Palmdale Water District.





**Figure 1 - Distribution of Nitrate as Nitrogen 2006**  
**Palmdale Water Reclamation Plant 2006 Annual Monitoring Report**

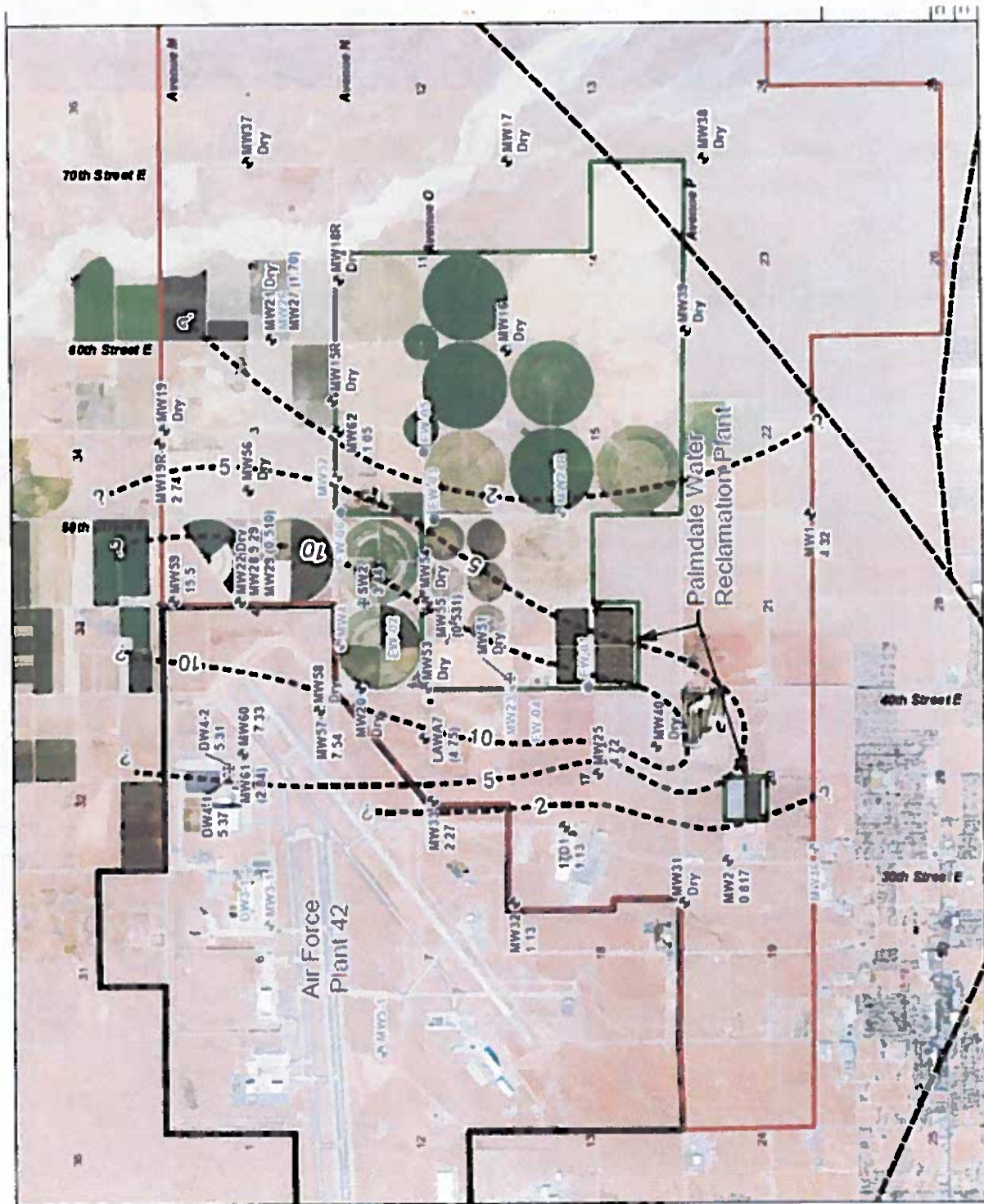
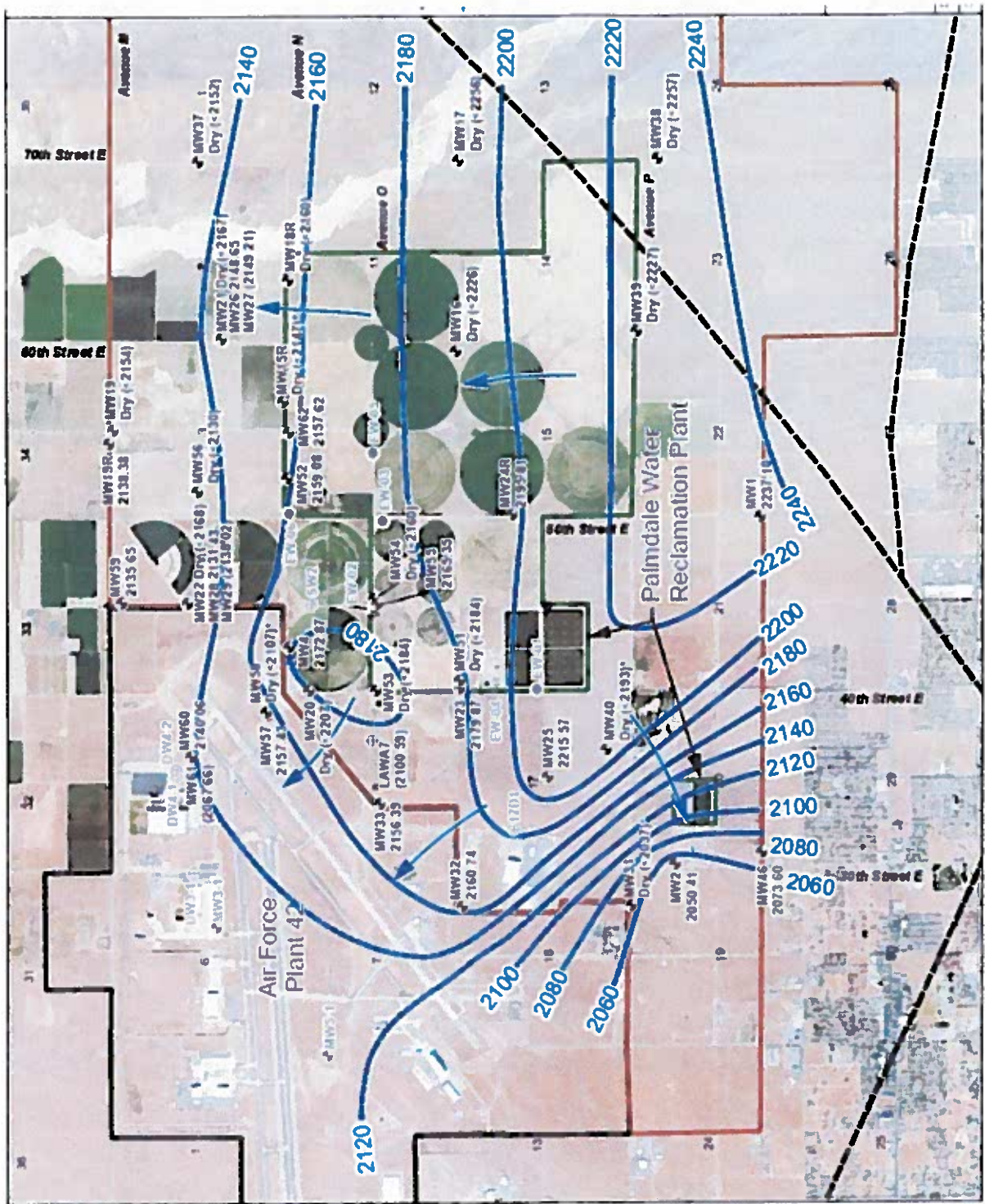


Figure 2 - Distribution of Nitrate as Nitrogen 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter 2015  
Palmdale Water Reclamation Plant 2015 Annual Monitoring Report



**Figure 3 – Groundwater Isocontours 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter 2015**  
**Palmdale Water Reclamation Plant 2015 Annual Monitoring Report**



## Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board

### Status of Actions for PG&E Hinkley Chromium Contamination October 2016

#### **Enforcement**

In compliance with Cleanup and Abatement Order (CAO) R6V-2015-0068, PG&E has submitted several reports: 1) a technical report proposing monitoring well locations in certain areas of the plume; 2) an Updated Conceptual Site Model for the Lower Aquifer, and 3) a proposal to revise hydraulic capture metrics. These reports, and Water Board staff comments, are available at

[http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile\\_report.asp?global\\_id=SL0607111288](http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=SL0607111288)

#### **Investigative and Reporting**

**Chromium Plume Boundary:** The 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2016 chromium plume map is posted on the Water Board website at: [www.waterboards.ca.gov/lahtontan](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/lahtontan), on the "PG&E Hinkley Chromium Cleanup" page, at the bottom of page. The third quarter 2016 plume map is due on November 10, 2016 consistent with the reporting due dates contained in the CAO.

**Chromium Plume Boundary Investigation:** Consistent with order I.V.B in the CAO, PG&E submitted several work plans for continuing chromium plume definition. A March 30, 2016 letter by Water Board staff accepted the proposal to install the three monitoring well clusters and requested additional information and/or monitoring well proposals to complete plume boundary definition. PG&E's May 16, 2016 response (posted on Geotracker) proposed monitoring wells in two additional areas and sampling of extraction wells in two other areas. On August 24, the Water Board accepted PG&E's response and proposal. As sampling results come in, they will be included in quarterly groundwater monitoring reports

**Chromium Plume Containment:** Following hydraulic pilot test activities in the north area of the southern chromium plume, PG&E submitted a proposal to amend the CAO capture metrics and revise the monitoring to verify capture. The proposed capture boundaries in the shallow and deep portions of the upper aquifer are similar to the original boundaries but smaller in size and extend more southward. Staff reviewed the proposal and circulated it for public comment on October 5, 2016. Comments are due October 28.

### **In-situ Remediation Zone (IRZ) Permit Activities**

On April 20, 2016, the Water Board issued an updated Notice of Applicability (NOA) for the IRZ Project allowing expanded activities to hasten cleanup. This new NOA can be viewed at [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/lafrontan/water\\_issues/projects/pqe/index.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/lafrontan/water_issues/projects/pqe/index.shtml). In September, PG&E submitted a work plan to install nine additional ethanol injection wells to target chromium concentrations ranging from 100 to 500 µg/L in the South-Central Re-Injection Area or SCRIA. The Water Board accepted the work plan and schedule on October 13 for well installation this fall. The Water Board also requested that PG&E submit correspondence by November 12 describing how areas of high chromium concentrations in the deep zone of the upper aquifer in the SCRIA will be remediated to achieve cleanup goals.

### **Bioreactor Pilot Test**

The Bioreactor Pilot Test concluded in late September and all discharges to groundwater have ceased. Both of the reactor tanks have been drained. Samples of sludge remaining in the tanks have been sent to a laboratory for profiling which will provide information needed for disposal. The final task will be removal and disposal of the sludge and the tanks. Water Board staff is reviewing PG&E's request to modify groundwater monitoring for orthophosphate to match the reduced monitoring well sampling frequency prescribed in the IRZ NOA.

### **Agricultural Treatment Unit (ATU) Activities**

ATUs are operated under waste discharge requirements issued to PG&E by the Water Board in 2014. Currently, there are eight ATU fields, with the majority located north of Santa Fe Avenue between Mountain View and Summerset Roads. The two newest ATUs, called Fairview and Community East, are located south of Frontier Road near the compressor station. During the first quarter of 2016, full-field operation of the Fairview ATU began. There are now a total of 306 acres of ATU fields in Hinkley, growing forage crops such as alfalfa, sudan and rye grass. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2016 ATU Monitoring Report is available on Geotracker; the 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2016 report is due November 20.

### **Status of Revised Chromium Background Study**

Work was done on several project tasks during this quarter, including data processing and clean-up associated with final entry into computerized databases, and preliminary interpretation of field and laboratory data. Laboratory experiments to be done as part of Task 8 (investigating the stability of trivalent chromium in IRZs) continued throughout this quarter. Most of the effort in this quarter focused on data interpretation, and explanation of those data to the Technical Working Group (TWG). Field data collection for the project is scheduled to be completed March 2017. A planning meeting for 2017 field work was held in San Diego on October 17. A TWG meeting was held in Hinkley on August 1, and Dr. Izbicki and other USGS staff discussed project progress and shared technical information. A web-based meeting, hosted by Dr. Izbicki and attended by TWG members, was held on October 4 to address remaining questions on information presented at the August TWG meeting. Upcoming activities will focus on data collection along the Lockhart Fault and filling identified data gaps.

## **ENCLOSURE 7**



EO's Monthly Report September 16, 2016 - October 15, 2016  
Unauthorized Waste Discharges\*

COUNTY: EL DORADO

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility?	Discharge Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Additional Details	Status
US Gas Station/Tank Pull COUNTY: KERN	2470 US Hwy 50, South Lake Tahoe	North	Yes	10/16/2016	Unknown	Unknown cause of spill/discharge to storm drains tributary to Upper Truckee River. Surface water affected.	Rainbow sheen observed in stormwater draining from US Gas. Ongoing facility upgrades to tank system, construction activities possible source.	County is investigating source. Visible sheen is gone.

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility?	Discharge Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Additional Details	Status
TerraGen/Transformer COUNTY: MONO	7021 Oak Creek Rd, Mojave	South	Yes	9/22/2016	200 gallons	Equipment failure caused 200 gallons of mineral oil to discharge to unpaved surface. No surface water affected.	Transformer failed and discharged 200 gallons to unpaved surface.	Spill contained, area cleaned.

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility?	Discharge Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Additional Details	Status
Illegal dumping/Drilling contractor	US Hwy 395 near Lee Vining	South	No	9/19/2016	350 gallons	Unauthorized discharge of 350 gallons of drilling mud to unpaved surface. No surface water affected.	Drilling contractor discharged drilling fluid onto the side of the road.	CalTrans contractor Patriot Environmental cleaned up the spill.

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility?	Discharge Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Additional Details	Status
Tanker Truck Accident	Hwy 89, 1 mile west of US Hwy 395	South	No	10/9/2016	3,000 gallons	Tanker truck collision caused discharge of 3,000 gallons of liquid asphalt to unpaved surface. No surface water affected.		Mono County managed the cleanup and removed all contaminated soil after material had hardened.

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility?	Discharge Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Additional Details	Status
Convict Lake/Marina COUNTY: NEVADA	Boat Ramp	South	No	10/13/2016	Unknown	Unauthorized discharge of oil to Convict Lake. Surface water affected.	Heavy equipment in water leaking oil into the lake.	Staff investigating complaint.
Oil Rig Accident	Hwy 80/Near Truckee	North	No	10/14/2016	50 gallons	Big rig accident caused the discharge rig caused 1% of discharged of 50 gallons of diesel to paved surface and Truckee River.	Accident involving three big diesel to enter the Truckee River.	CalTrans conducted clean-up.

\*All discharges to surface waters are included in the report. Discharges to land of less than 100 gallons are not included in the report.

EO's Monthly Report September 16, 2016 - October 15, 2016  
Unauthorized Waste Discharges\*

COUNTY: PLACER		Regulated Facility?	Discharge Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Additional Details	Status
Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin					
North Tahoe PUD/North Tahoe PUD CS	279 Bear Rd., Kings Beach	North	Yes	224 gallons	Lateral blockage caused 224 gallons of raw sewage to spill from lateral cleanout to paved surface. No surface water affected.	Root intrusion into the lateral caused blockage resulting in discharge.	Blockage cleared, 215 gallons returned to system, area disinfected. District will replace the line.
COUNTY: SAN BERNARDINO		Regulated Facility?	Discharge Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Additional Details	Status
Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin					
CH2MHILL/Port Irwin	1st Street and Inner Loop Rd to Inner Loop Rd. and 5th Street	South	No	6,000 gallons	Groundwater production well pumping groundwater into sewer system caused a blockage in the system discharging raw sewage to unpaved surface. No surface water affected.	Large flow of groundwater in the sewer system caused a blockage of rags and discharge from a manhole.	Blockage cleared and flow restored. Contractor cleaned up spill with vac truck and area disinfected.
NRG Ivanpah Solar Electric	Ivanpah, Unit 3 Powerblock, 100302 Yates Well	South	Yes	300 gallons	Equipment failure caused discharge of turban oil to unpaved surface. No surface water affected.	Failure of feed pump resulted in discharge to unpaved surface.	Release contained and area cleaned up.

## **ENCLOSURE 8**



# **Summary of No Further Action Required Letters Issued September 16 - October 15, 2016 November 2016 EO Report**

State of California  
Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board

The Executive Officer finds the release of petroleum products at the following sites poses a low threat to human health, safety, and the environment. Therefore, these cases were closed in accordance with the Water Quality Control Policy for Low-Threat Underground Storage Tank Case Closure (Resolution 2012-016). The Policy recognizes contaminant mass often remains after the investment of reasonable remedial effort and this mass may be difficult to remove regardless of the level of additional effort and resources invested. The establishment of the Policy is an effort to maximize the benefits to the people of the State of California through the judicious application of available resources.

Date Closure Issued	Site Name	Site Address	Case Number	Additional Information
September 30, 2016	Mountain High Ski Resort, West	24510 State Highway 2, Wrightwood	681900894T	<a href="http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=10607199271">http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=10607199271</a>

## **Additional Links:**

General Policy information: [http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/swt/cfs\\_play.shtml#policy081712](http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/swt/cfs_play.shtml#policy081712)

Copy of Policy: [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board\\_decisions/adopted\\_orders/resolutions/2012/1s2012\\_0016alta.pdf](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/2012/1s2012_0016alta.pdf)

Implementation Plan [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board\\_decisions/adopted\\_orders/resolutions/2012/110612\\_6\\_final\\_tico%20rno%20dan.pdf](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/2012/110612_6_final_tico%20rno%20dan.pdf)



## **ENCLOSURE 9**

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**Monthly Enforcement Action Report  
September 16 to October 15, 2016**

Facility	County	Enforcement Action	Current Status	Next Step
<b>Water Board Actions</b>				
None at this time				
<b>Executive Officer Actions</b>				
Desert View Dairy	San Bernardino	Proposed Amended CAO expanding area for replacement water and monitoring and establishes TDS thresholds to address nitrate and TDS groundwater pollution.	Prosecution Team and PG&E responded to request for information by Advisory Team on October 6, 2016.	Advisory Team reviewing response.
Lake Tahoe Laundry Works CAO for additional cleanup and investigation.	El Dorado	Proposed CAO to conduct additional ground water investigation and remediation activities for PCE groundwater pollution.	Prosecution Team issued Response to Comments and Revised CAO. Advisory Team is reviewing all the information received.	Advisory Team will recommend EO to sign, reject or revise CAO. November 2016
CDFW Mojave Fish Hatchery	San Bernardino	Effluent limit violations result in Mandatory Minimum Penalty of \$3,000.	Discharger has accepted the settlement offer and EO executed the Acceptance and Waiver of Hearing Form.	CDFW to submit payment by 10/26/2016.
CDFW Hot Creek Hatchery	Mono	Effluent limit violations resulted in Mandatory Minimum Penalty of \$6,000.	Discharger has accepted the settlement offer and EO executed the Acceptance and Waiver of Hearing Form.	CDFW to submit payment by 10/26/2016.
PGE Hinkley Compressor Station	San Bernardino	Clean Up and Abatement Order Proposed Revisions-Capture Metrics	Discharger has proposed Alternate Capture Metrics to revise hydraulic capture zones and metrics.	Public comments requested by October 28, 2016 on proposed revisions.
<b>Prosecution Team Actions</b>				
City of Victorville	San Bernardino	ACL Complaint issued 7/1/2016	Settlement Negotiations underway.	City providing additional information by end of November. Settlement anticipated in early 2017.
Sierra Boat Company	Placer	Expedited Payment Letter/ Mandatory Minimum Penalty issued 8/26/2016	Discharger provided a rebuttal to MMP. Prosecution team inspected the facility and agrees with the Discharger regarding analytical results based upon non-representative sample.	Prosecution team withdrawing EPL/MMP 10/28/2016.
Tahoe Keys Marina	El Dorado	Expedited Payment Letter/ Mandatory Minimum Penalty issued 8/29/2016	Discharger provided rebuttal regarding two of the ten violations. Prosecution Team reviewed Discharger's comments and agrees that the two violations should be dismissed based upon sample QA/QC issues.	Prosecution team reissuing EPL/MMP for eight violations 10/28/2016.



## **ENCLOSURE 10**

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**Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board**

**TO: LAHONTAN WATER BOARD MEMBERS**



**FROM: LAURI KEMPER  
ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE OFFICER  
LAHONTAN REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD**

**DATE:**

**SUBJECT: QUARTERLY VIOLATIONS REPORT, 2ND QUARTER 2016**

Attached is the Quarterly Violations Report for April 1, 2016 to June 30, 2016 (2nd Quarter 2016). I have included in this memo with the Quarterly Violations Report (1) a Synopsis of 2nd Quarter Violations; and (2) a Table of Pending Formal Enforcement Cases.

**Synopsis of 2nd Quarter 2016 Violations**

There were 97 violations entered into the CIWQS and SMARTS databases for the 2nd Quarter 2016, as compared to 35 violations entered for the previous quarter. The violations were distributed across many facilities.

There are three (3) Priority 1 violations identified in this report. All three are due to the nitrate groundwater pollution caused by the City of Barstow's historical wastewater and biosolids disposal practices. These violations continue to be addressed under two Cleanup and Abatement Orders. One Cleanup and Abatement Order is addressing the groundwater pollution, while the second one requires the City to provide replacement water (drinking and cooking) for affected residents.

There are seventy-nine (79) Priority 2 violations identified in this report. The majority of the Priority 2 violations are associated with wastewater treatment facilities and sewer collection systems, and title 27 facilities (mines, landfills, waste impoundments). Currently, 73 percent (58 out of 79) of the Priority 2 violations have been addressed with a discharger's corrective action or Water Board enforcement action, or a combination of both. To date, all Water Board enforcement actions for the Priority 2 violations have been informal (i.e., oral communication, staff enforcement letter, notice of violation) with the exception of the City of Victorville ACL.

AMY L. HONNE, PhD, CHAIR | PATTY Z. KOUYOUNDJIAN, EXECUTIVE OFFICER

2501 Lake Tahoe Blvd., So. Lake Tahoe, CA 96150 | 15095 Amargosa Road, Bldg 2, Ste 210, Victorville CA 92394  
e-mail: Lahontan@waterboards.ca.gov | website: www.waterboards.ca.gov/lahontan

The list ends with fifteen (15) Priority 3 violations. All but two of these violations are for late reports.

**Table of Pending Formal Enforcement Cases**

<b>Facility</b>	<b>Alleged Violations Summary</b>	<b>Schedule Action (Quarter/Year)</b>
VWRA, San Bernardino Co.	Exceeding effluent limitations for multiple parameters. Subject to MMPs. Also, unauthorized treated sewage discharge to Mojave River.	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter, 2017
Susanville CSD WWTP – Susanville, Lassen Co.	Exceeding effluent limitations for coliform and suspended solids. Subject to MMPs.	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter, 2017
USFS – LTBMU; Meeks Bay Resort, Placer County	Failure to implement permanent BMPs in marina parking lot.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter, 2017

Attachment: 2nd Quarter 2016 Quarterly Violations Report

Quarterly Violations Report  
April 1, 2016 - June 30, 2016

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Priority	Agency	Facility	Violation ID	Violation Type	Violation Program	Date Occurred	Violation Description	Comments	Corrective Action	Enforcement Action	County
2	US Navy Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake	USNWC Golf Course CL2 Rec Fac	1010338	Water Quality -> Effluent -> DEV	REC	6/22/2016	Total Coliform not to exceed a specific limit in any two consecutive samples limit is 240 MPN/100 mL and reported value was 1800 MPN/100 mL.	Violated Board Order No. REV-1984-0038 I.B.1.	Discharger stated in the SMR, "We have changed some operational and maintenance procedures to remedy this situation."	Oral Communication	Kern
2	Vanderburg Gold Corp	Morning Star Mine	1011450	Deficient Monitoring	LFNONOPER	4/15/2016	Failed to observe, monitor, collect data and report operational activities of the mine during the first quarter 2016 monitoring period. Violates Board Order 8-89-170, WDR section II.2		Discharger has not proposed or identified corrective actions taken to bring the facility into compliance.	null	San Bernardino
2	Victorville City	SCLA Central WWTP- Victorville Water Dist	1009807	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	WDRMUNILRG	4/19/2016	Exceeded MCLs for Nitrate as N (10 mg/L), Iron (0.3 mg/L), and Manganese (0.05 mg/L) in multiple wells. Violated Board Order No. REV-2014-0002 MRP III.B.3	Nitrate as N: NZ-74 (11 mg/L); Iron: NZ-29 (0.4 mg/L); NZ-70 (84 mg/L); Manganese (1.7 mg/L); NZ-130a (0.38 mg/L); and Manganese: NZ-70 (0.81 mg/L)	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	null	San Bernardino
2	Victorville City	SCLA Central WWTP- Victorville Water Dist	1009809	Order Conditions	WDRMUNILRG	5/11/2016	Freeboard (0.0 ft) below instantaneous minimum (2 ft) allowed. Violated Board Order No. REV-2014-0002 I.F.4.	null	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	null	San Bernardino
2	Victorville City	SCLA Central WWTP- Victorville Water Dist	1011540	Order Conditions	WDRMUNILRG	6/1/2016	Freeboard (0.0 ft) below instantaneous minimum (2 ft). Violated Board Order No. REV-2014-0002 I.B.1, table 5.	null	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	Oral Communication	San Bernardino
2	Victorville City	Victorville SD CS	1007462	Water Quality -> Sanitary Sewer Overflow/Spill	ISSOMUNILRG	5/11/2016	Vandalism: A 20-inch long Rod Board (possible piece of railroad tie) was removed from the SSO MH outlet. Caused 30,125 gallons of sewage to spill from Manhole at Yates Rd., 100 ft. East of Cypress Ave. to Drainage Channel/Paved Surface/Street/Curb and Gutter/Unpaved surface. Surface water body affected.	Cleaned-Up/Mitigated Effects of Spill-Contained all or portion of spill/Restored flow/Returned Portion of Spill to Sanitary Sewer System/Other Enforcement Agency Notified.	Admin Civil Liability	San Bernardino	

Quarterly Violations Report  
April 1, 2016 - June 30, 2016

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Priority	Agency	Facility	Violation ID	Violation Type	Violation Program	Date Occurred	Violation Description	Comments	Corrective Action	Enforcement Action	County
71	US Marine Corps Barstow Logistic Base	Nabo Domestic WTF	1012808	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	WDRMUNILRG	4/20/2016	Violates Board Order 6-01-20. WDR Section 1.B.1.b. Multiple wells exceed the MCL and the SMCL. NGW03 - TDS [1090 mg/L], NGW04 - TDS [1080 mg/L], NGW05 - TDS [1190 mg/L], NGW06 - TDS [1273 mg/L], NS2-2 TDS [1050 mg/L], MW-D - TDS [1010 mg/L].	Water Board staff spoke with Mark Ubarri of MCLB Barstow (Water Resources Mgr), and MCLB is working to correct the problem.	The Water Board had a phone conversation with Mark Ubarri on 9/21/2016. Mark Ubarri informed the Water Board that there has been no effluent discharge to the percolation ponds for 3 years. Also the presence of high TDS in the groundwater wells is due to its presence in upgradient wells.	Oral Communication	San Bernardino
72	US Marine Corps Barstow Logistic Base	Yermo Annex IWT Recycle Fac	1009828	Unauthorized Discharge	LNDISPOTH	6/29/2016	Water from Building 573 was being pumped to the IWTP and the pumps became overwhelmed (resulting in the dry well (Facility 611) overflowing into a storm drain).	Water Board staff spoke with Mark Ubarri of MCLB Barstow (Water Resources Mgr), and MCLB is working to correct the problem.	Meeting with Bldg 573 environmental manager to correct problem.	Oral Communication	San Bernardino
73	US Marine Corps Barstow Logistic Base	Yermo Annex IWT Recycle Fac	1009882	Unauthorized Discharge	LNDISPOTH	6/29/2016	Wastewater from Building 573 was being pumped to the IWTP and the pump in the wet well (Facility 611) could not keep up with the flow and spilled out into a nearby drainage ditch releasing approximately 200 gallons. This was the second release in two days.	MCLB was asked to provide more details on the spill and to provide a written report that describes the details of the spill, actions taken to prevent this from happening again.	MCLB Barstow has implemented a procedure to check all discharge valves at the end of each shift and to manage the flow of water to the dry well that gets overloaded when all units discharge at the same time. In addition, Bldg 573 will transfer excess water to holding tanks until the wet well can keep up with the flow. MCLB is ordering a larger pump for the wet well to ensure that adequate pump size is present to handle the expected flow to the wet well should all units within Bldg 573 discharge at one time.	Oral Communication	San Bernardino
74	US Marine Corps Barstow Logistic Base	Yermo Domestic WTF	1012821	Water Quality -> Effluent -> CAT1	WDRMUNILRG	4/8/2016	Nitrate, Total (as N) Other limit is 10 mg/L and reported value was 10.5 mg/L.	MCLB Yermo Annex had a contractor (Battelle) investigation nitrate issues with the plant. We have made some of the recommended changes. A full recommendation report from Battelle will be submitted in August 2016. Changes that were made, include the following equipment and operational procedures: extended PAS and MLSS discharge line to prevent additional Dissolved Oxygen (DO) into the process, sending influent from grit basin to the splitter box inlet of aeration basin for a more even flow. Extensive monitoring and air adjustments to maintain proper DO levels through the plant.	MCLB Yermo Annex had a contractor (Battelle) investigation nitrate issues with the plant. We have made some of the recommended changes. A full recommendation report from Battelle will be submitted in August 2016. Changes that were made, include the following equipment and operational procedures: extended PAS and MLSS discharge line to prevent additional Dissolved Oxygen (DO) into the process, sending influent from grit basin to the splitter box inlet of aeration basin for a more even flow. Extensive monitoring and air adjustments to maintain proper DO levels through the plant.	Oral Communication	San Bernardino
75	US Marine Corps Barstow Logistic Base	Yermo Domestic WTF	1012840	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	WDRMUNILRG	4/20/2016	Violates Board Order 6-01-42. WDR Section B.1.b.d. for TDS in multiple wells. YDMW-2 [818 mg/L], YDMW-4 [686 mg/L], YDMW-6 [724 mg/L], YDMW-8 DUP [773 mg/L].	Water Board staff spoke with Mark Ubarri on 9/21/2016. After the conversation, it was concluded that high TDS is common in the area. MCLB Yermo is working with Battelle contracting to correct the compliance issues.	Spoke with Mark Ubarri on 9/21/2016. After the conversation, it was concluded that high TDS is common in the area. MCLB Yermo is working with Battelle contracting to correct the compliance issues.	Oral Communication	San Bernardino
76	US Navy Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake	USNWC Golf Course CL2 Recd Fac	1010337	Water Quality -> Effluent -> DEV REC		6/15/2016	Total Coliform 7-Day Median limit is 23 MPN/100 mL and reported value was 130 MPN/100 mL.	Violated Board Order No. 65V-1984-0038 I.B.1.	Discharger stated in the Staff, "We have changed some operational and maintenance procedures to remedy this situation."	Oral Communication	Kern

# Quarterly Violations Report April 1, 2016 - June 30, 2016

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Priority	Agency	Facility	Violation ID	Violation Type	Violation Program	Date Occurred	Violation Description	Comments	Corrective Action	Enforcement Action	County
84	TR Lodging Enterprises Inc	Oak Tree Inn	1012158	Water Quality -> Effluent -> CAT1	WDRMUNOWT S	6/9/2016	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5-day @ 20 Deg. C) Daily Maximum limit is 45 mg/L and recorded value was 69 mg/L.	Violated Board Order No. RSV-2001-0032 I.A.3.	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	null	San Bernardino
85	TR Lodging Enterprises Inc	Oak Tree Inn	1012159	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	WDRMUNOWT S	6/9/2016	Exceeded MCLs for Arsenic (0.010 mg/L), Lead (0.015 mg/L), Thallium (0.002 mg/L) in three wells. Violated Board Order No. RSV-2001-0032 I.B.1.b.	Arsenic: Well #1 (0.030 mg/L), Well #2 (0.045 mg/L), Well #3 (0.041 mg/L); Lead: Well #2 (0.047 mg/L), Well #3 (0.016 mg/L); Thallium: Well #2 (0.0087 mg/L), and Well #3 (0.0028 mg/L).	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	null	San Bernardino
86	TR Lodging Enterprises Inc	Oak Tree Inn	1012156	Water Quality -> Effluent -> DEV S	WDRMUNOWT S	8/25/2016	Flow 24-hour Average limit is 0.0051 MGD and reported value was 0.012 MGD.	Violated Board Order No. RSV-2001-0032 I.A.1. Discharger submitted ROWD requesting increased flow to plant capacity is 10,000 gals/day. NOA pending for coverage under General Order 2014-0153-DWO.	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	null	San Bernardino
87	US Air Force Edwards Air Force Base	Edwards AFB WTF	1012540	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	WDRMUNILRG	5/2/2016	Violates Board Order 8-01-41: WDR Section I.B.b. Well Number 110-MW038 exceeds the SMCL (500 mg/L) for Total Dissolved Solids. A value of 690 mg/L was reported.	null	null	null	Kern
88	US Air Force Edwards Air Force Base	Main Base Class III Landfill	1008809	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	LFOPER	4/28/2016	0018: WDR I.A.2, I.A.4, I.A.6, I.A.7, I.A.9, I.A.14, I.A.22. Groundwater wells exceed the MCL and SMCL for several wells and constituents. 4-MW02: April 2015 - Chloride (630 mg/L), Nitrate as N (29 mg/L), Sulfate (460 mg/L), TDS (2800 mg/L), Nickel (1 mg/L), Arsenic (0.011), 4-MW03: April 2015 - TDS (610 mg/L) 4-MW04: April 2015 - TDS (530 mg/L), Nickel (0.24 mg/L) 4-MW06: April 2015 - TDS (540 mg/L), 4-MW07: April 2015 - Chloride (590 mg/L), TDS (2400 mg/L), Nitrate as N (28 mg/L), Iron (0.38 mg/L), Nickel (1.6 mg/L), Selenium (0.12 mg/L), 4-MW08: April 2015 - Arsenic (0.015 mg/L), 4-MW09: April 2015 - TDS (530 mg/L), Iron (0.32 mg/L), 4-MW10: (Background Well) April 2015 - Chloride (240 mg/L), Sulfate (330 mg/L), TDS (1200 mg/L), 4-MW11: (Auxiliary Background Well) April 2015 - Chloride (260 mg/L), Sulfate (490 mg/L), TDS (1500 mg/L).	Incorrect values for the Warehouse Lagoon inflow were reported due to a broken flow meter.	null	null	Kern
89	US Army Sierra Army Depot	Sierra Army Depot Sewage Treatment Plant	1006349	Deficient Monitoring	WDRMUNILRG	4/6/2016	Discharger was unaware of false readings from flow meter and did not report incorrect inflow values for this Warehouse Lagoon.	Flow meter has been re-calibrated.	null	null	Lassen
90	US Army Sierra Army Depot	Sierra Army Depot Sewage Treatment Plant	1006350	Reporting -> Deficient Reporting	WDRMUNILRG	4/6/2016	Discharger was unaware of false readings from flow meter and did not report incorrect inflow values for this Warehouse Lagoon.	Flow meter has been re-calibrated.	null	null	Lassen

# Quarterly Violations Report April 1, 2016 - June 30, 2016

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Priority	Agency	Facility	Violation ID	Violation Type	Violation Program	Date Occurred	Violation Description	Comments	Corrective Action	Enforcement Action	County
56	TR Lodging Enterprises Inc	Oak Tree Inn	1012148	Water Quality -> WDRMUNOWT Effluent -> DEV S	WDRMUNOWT	4/9/2016	Flow 24-hour Average limit is 0.0051 MGD and reported value was 0.6 MGD.	Violated Board Order No. RBV-2001-0032 I.A.1. Discharger submitted ROWD requesting increased flow to 8,000 gal/day because installed plant capacity is 10,000 gal/day. NOA pending for coverage under General Order 2014-0153-DWQ.	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	null	San Bernardino
57	TR Lodging Enterprises Inc	Oak Tree Inn	1012149	Water Quality -> WDRMUNOWT Effluent -> DEV S	WDRMUNOWT	4/18/2016	Flow 24-hour Average limit is 0.0051 MGD and reported value was 0.6 MGD.	Violated Board Order No. RBV-2001-0032 I.A.1. Discharger submitted ROWD requesting increased flow to 8,000 gal/day because installed plant capacity is 10,000 gal/day. NOA pending for coverage under General Order 2014-0153-DWQ.	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	null	San Bernardino
58	TR Lodging Enterprises Inc	Oak Tree Inn	1012150	Water Quality -> WDRMUNOWT Effluent -> DEV S	WDRMUNOWT	5/28/2016	Flow 24-hour Average limit is 0.0051 MGD and reported value was 0.006 MGD.	Violated Board Order No. RBV-2001-0032 I.A.1. Discharger submitted ROWD requesting increased flow to 8,000 gal/day because installed plant capacity is 10,000 gal/day. NOA pending for coverage under General Order 2014-0153-DWQ.	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	null	San Bernardino
59	TR Lodging Enterprises Inc	Oak Tree Inn	1012151	Water Quality -> WDRMUNOWT Effluent -> DEV S	WDRMUNOWT	5/28/2016	Flow 24-hour Average limit is 0.0051 MGD and reported value was 0.006 MGD.	Violated Board Order No. RBV-2001-0032 I.A.1. Discharger submitted ROWD requesting increased flow to 8,000 gal/day because installed plant capacity is 10,000 gal/day. NOA pending for coverage under General Order 2014-0153-DWQ.	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	null	San Bernardino
60	TR Lodging Enterprises Inc	Oak Tree Inn	1012152	Water Quality -> WDRMUNOWT Effluent -> DEV S	WDRMUNOWT	5/30/2016	Flow 24-hour Average limit is 0.0051 MGD and reported value was 0.007 MGD.	Violated Board Order No. RBV-2001-0032 I.A.1. Discharger submitted ROWD requesting increased flow to 8,000 gal/day because installed plant capacity is 10,000 gal/day. NOA pending for coverage under General Order 2014-0153-DWQ.	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	null	San Bernardino
61	TR Lodging Enterprises Inc	Oak Tree Inn	1012153	Water Quality -> WDRMUNOWT Effluent -> DEV S	WDRMUNOWT	5/31/2016	Flow 24-hour Average limit is 0.0051 MGD and reported value was 0.008 MGD.	Violated Board Order No. RBV-2001-0032 I.A.1. Discharger submitted ROWD requesting increased flow to 8,000 gal/day because installed plant capacity is 10,000 gal/day. NOA pending for coverage under General Order 2014-0153-DWQ.	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	null	San Bernardino
62	TR Lodging Enterprises Inc	Oak Tree Inn	1012154	Water Quality -> WDRMUNOWT Effluent -> DEV S	WDRMUNOWT	6/1/2016	Flow 24-hour Average limit is 0.0051 MGD and reported value was 0.007 MGD.	Violated Board Order No. RBV-2001-0032 I.A.1. Discharger submitted ROWD requesting increased flow to 8,000 gal/day because installed plant capacity is 10,000 gal/day. NOA pending for coverage under General Order 2014-0153-DWQ.	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	null	San Bernardino
63	TR Lodging Enterprises Inc	Oak Tree Inn	1012155	Water Quality -> WDRMUNOWT Effluent -> DEV S	WDRMUNOWT	6/7/2016	Flow 24-hour Average limit is 0.0051 MGD and reported value was 0.006 MGD.	Violated Board Order No. RBV-2001-0032 I.A.1. Discharger submitted ROWD requesting increased flow to 8,000 gal/day because installed plant capacity is 10,000 gal/day. NOA pending for coverage under General Order 2014-0153-DWQ.	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	null	San Bernardino

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1	Priority	Agency	Facility	Violation ID	Violation Type	Violation Program	Date Occurred	Violation Description	Comments	Corrective Action	Enforcement Action	County
49	2	San Bernardino City Waste	Hesper Peak Leachate Treatment & Disposal System	1007827	Order Conditions	WDRNONMUNI PRCS	5/17/2016	Board Order No. RSV-2013-2011 SECTION II, A.10 Unauthorized discharge of untreated leachate to land; amount estimated 22,200 gallons (updated estimate).  During the second quarter 2016 monitoring period: 1) Exceeded background concentrations (method detection limit) for 1,1-dichloroethane (0.11 ug/L), Trichlorofluoromethane (0.099 ug/L), Tetrachloroethene (PCE) (0.085 ug/L), Trichloroethene (TCE) (0.13 ug/L), VSL-1, VSL-6 monitoring wells (VSL-1, VSL-6, VSL-12) - violates Board Order No. RSV-2004-0027, WDR section III.A.4. 2) Exceeded California maximum concentration limits (MCL) for Tetrachloroethene (PCE) (5 ug/L) in VSL-6 and Nitrate (as N) (10 mg/L) in VSL-6 and VSL-18. Violates Board Order no. RSV-2004-0027, WDR section III.A.2.	Additional information was requested to help evaluate potential impact to surface waters, requested final spill report due by May 31, 2016. Submitted May 31, 2016.	Initial report: repaired hose, replaced valve, updated preventative action taken; repaired check valve; installed additional check valve; scheduled inspections of check valves will be implemented; an overall system evaluation will be conducted to identify additional measures that can be taken to prevent leachate release failures.	Staff Enforcement Letter	San Bernardino
50	2	San Bernardino City Waste	Victorville Class III Landfill	1011558	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	LFOPER	4/18/2016	Above Background - 1,1-dichloroethane, VSL-6 (2.5 ug/L), VSL-12 (0.21 ug/L); trichlorofluoromethane: VSL-6 (0.61 ug/L); dichlorodifluoromethane: VSL-6 (2.1 ug/L); tetrachloroethene (PCE): VSL-12 (0.74 ug/L), VSL-1 (1.1 ug/L); trichloroethene (TCE): VSL-6 (0.32 ug/L), VSL-12 (0.11 ug/L). Above MCL - trichloroethene (PCE): VSL-6 (6.4 ug/L), nitrate as n: VSL-6 (13 mg/L), VSL-18 (19 mg/L).	Improvements to the landfill gas collection and control system were made in 2014 and 2015 (i.e. increased flow and additional wells drilled in top deck). The system is being operated on a continuous basis. Proposed improvements scheduled for the future include assessment of trace quantifiable VOC conditions at downgradient wells.		Staff Enforcement Letter	San Bernardino
51	2	SEARLES VALLEY MINERALS	Tonsa Plant	1008974	Water Quality -> Effluent -> CAT2	WDRNONMUNW S	8/22/2016	Hydrocarbons, Petroleum Daily Discharge limit is 6.2 mg/L and reported value was 35.5 mg/L.	Explanation of Cause: Process flows to the Tonsa Facility LLX Plant began on October 22, 2015 during startup, following the annual outage. While establishing these flows, organic from the process was discovered in the effluent stream. Startup of the LLX Plant was stopped at that time and equipment inspections were initiated.	Following shutdown of the LLX Plant, equipment inspections were initiated and the source of the discharge brine was found and repaired. Also, all environmental equipment was cleaned while the plant was down. Startup of the plant began only after these activities were completed.		San Bernardino
52	2	Tennell, CR	Beer Valley Firestone	1011588	Reporting -> Deficient Reporting	WDRMUNOWT S	6/30/2016	No Flow data. Violated Board Order No. RSV-1888-0001 MRP (A.1).		Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	Oral Communication	San Bernardino
53	2	Town of Truckee	SR09 Mouseshole	S680563	SW - Deficient BMP Implementation	CONSTW	9/7/2016	Several deficient BMPs were identified in violation of Board Order 2009-0009-DWQ, Appendix D.				Nevada
54	2	Town of Truckee	SR09 Mouseshole	S680609	SW - Deficient BMP Implementation	CONSTW	9/14/2016	Several BMP deficiencies were found in violation of Attachment D, BO No. 2009-0009-DWQ.				Nevada
55	2	TR Lodging Enterprises Inc	Oak Tree Inn	1012147	Water Quality -> Effluent -> DEV IS	WDRMUNOWT S	4/8/2016	Flow 24-hour Average limit is 0.0051 MGSD and reported value was 0.6 MGSD.	Violated Board Order No. RSV-2001-0032 LA.1. Discharger submitted ROWD requesting increased flow to 5,000 gpd/day because installed plant capacity is 10,000 gpd/day. NOA pending for coverage under General Order 2014-0153-DWQ.	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.		San Bernardino

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A Priority	B Agency	C Facility	D Violation ID	E Violation Type	F Violation Program	G Date Occurred	H Violation Description	I Comments	J Corrective Action	K Enforcement Action	L County
47	San Bernardino City Waste	Apple Valley Municipal LF	1012160	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	LFNONOPER	4/18/2016	During the first semi-annual monitoring period of 2016, the Apple Valley Municipal LF exceeded the California Dept of Public Health Primary MCL for the following constituents: chloride in five groundwater wells, nitrate (as N) in eight groundwater wells, sulfate in two groundwater wells, 1,1-dichloroethene in one groundwater well, tetrachloroethene in two groundwater wells, total dissolved solids in eleven groundwater wells, and cis-1,2-dichloroethene in two groundwater wells. VOC and inorganic exceedances are of a known release from the landfill. Violates Board Order REV-2006-0028, WDR section LA.2. Exceeded the background (laboratory method detection limit) for the following constituents: benzene (0.083 ug/L); 1,1-dichloroethene (0.11 ug/L); 1,2-dichloroethene (0.072 ug/L); 1,4-dichlorobenzene (0.062 ug/L); 1,1-dichloroethane (0.18 ug/L); cis-1,2-dichloroethene (0.085 ug/L); trichloroethene (0.13 ug/L); trichloroethane (0.13 ug/L); 1,1-dichloroethane (5 ug/L) in one groundwater monitoring well; cis-1,2-dichloroethene (6 ug/L) in two groundwater monitoring wells; tetrachloroethene (PCE) (5 ug/L) in one groundwater monitoring well; nitrate as N (10 mg/L) in three wells; chloride (250 mg/L) in four wells; TDS (1000 mg/L) in six wells; sulfate (250 mg/L) in two wells; and trichloroethene (TCE) in one well during the first and second quarter of 2016 groundwater monitoring period. Violates Board Order REV-2006-0037, WDR section I.A.6. Exceeded background concentrations (method detection limits) for benzene, chlorobenzene, 1,1-dichloroethane, 1,2-dichlorobenzene, 1,3-dichlorobenzene, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, cis-1,2-dichloroethene, 1,2-dichloropropane, trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorodifluoromethane, ethyl	Above MCL - Chloride: LH-3 (260 mg/L, 260 mg/L), LH-21S (310 mg/L, 300 mg/L), LH-21D (300 mg/L, 260 mg/L), LH-22S (290 mg/L, 290 mg/L), LH-22D (270 mg/L, 270 mg/L), Nitrate (as N): LH-3 (26 mg/L, 25 mg/L), LH-4 (25 mg/L, 24 mg/L), LH-8 (19 mg/L, 19 mg/L), LH-18 (18 mg/L, 17 mg/L), LH-21S (28 mg/L, 26 mg/L), LH-22S (34 mg/L, 32 mg/L), LH-22D (34 mg/L, 32 mg/L), Sulfate: LH-8 (260 mg/L, 260 mg/L), LH-21D (260 mg/L, 1,1-Dichloroethene: LH-2A (6.9 ug/L, 8 ug/L), Tetrachloroethene (PCE): LH-1 (16 ug/L, 15 ug/L), LH-23 (15 ug/L, 18 ug/L), Total Dissolved Solids: LH-2A (1100 mg/L, 1100 mg/L), LH-3 (1300 mg/L, 1300 mg/L), LH-4 (1300 mg/L, 1300 mg/L), LH-7 (1100 mg/L, 1100 mg/L), LH-8 (1300 mg/L, 1300 mg/L), LH-17 (1000 mg/L, 1000 mg/L), LH-18 (1100 mg/L, 1100 mg/L), LH-21S (1300 mg/L, 1300 mg/L), LH-21D (1400 mg/L, 480 mg/L), AVSL-4A (270 mg/L, 270 mg/L), AVSL-7 (260 mg/L, 250 mg/L), AVSL-13 (280 mg/L, 250 mg/L), 1,1-Dichloroethene: AVSL-1 (8.6 ug/L, 12 ug/L), cis-1,2-Dichloroethene: AVSL-1 (6.2 ug/L, 11 ug/L), AVSL-4A (9.6 ug/L, 12 ug/L), Nitrogen, Nitrate (as N): AVSL-2 (11 mg/L, 11 mg/L), AVSL-13 (10 mg/L, 10 mg/L), AVSL-13 (10 mg/L, 10 mg/L), Sulfate: AVSL-2 (260 mg/L, 250 mg/L), AVSL-4A (250 mg/L, 250 mg/L), Tetrachloroethene (PCE): AVSL-3 (10 ug/L, 14 ug/L), Trichloroethene (TCE): AVSL-1 (5.5 ug/L), Total Dissolved Solids: AVSL-1 (1100 mg/L, 1200 mg/L), AVSL-2 (1600 mg/L, 1500 mg/L), AVSL-3 (1000 mg/L, 1100 mg/L), AVSL-4A (1300 mg/L, 1400 mg/L), AVSL-7 (1000 mg/L, 1100 mg/L), AVSL-13 (1000 mg/L, 1100 mg/L), Above background ? Benzene: AVSL-1 (0.12 ug/L), AVSL-4A (0.13 ug/L), Chlorobenzene: AVSL-1 (2.6 ug/L, 2.6 ug/L)	Discharger is implementing a corrective action program. In April 2015, the Discharger implemented a bioaugmentation pilot project for in-situ remediation of VOCs in groundwater at well LH-1. Sample results from LH-1 indicate a decline in PCE and TCE concentrations during the second quarter 2016.		San Bernardino
48	San Bernardino City Waste	Banlow Class III LF/Subsystem	1007295	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	LFNONOPER	4/18/2016	MRP, section IV.B. Failed to operate unsaturated zone detection monitoring system for the landfill (CRS (san) meter monitoring).	Discharger reported a design flaw in the monitoring access point that would not allow monitoring the gas hydrate for the new lined cells. LCRS gone.	Discharger proposes to re-evaluate monitoring design. Did not include schedule of corrective action.		San Bernardino

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Priority	Agency	Facility	Violation ID	Violation Type	Violation Program	Date Occurred	Violation Description	Comments	Corrective Action	Enforcement Action	County
18	2	Mono City DPW	1013062	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	LENONOPER	5/24/2016	Exceeded background concentrations for trichlorofluoromethane (0.13 ug/L) and dichlorofluoromethane (0.069 ug/L) during the first quarter 2016 monitoring period and total cycle (3.1 ug/L) during the second quarter 2016 monitoring period. Violates Board Order RBT-2009-0019, WDR Section I.A.12.	Trichlorofluoromethane: BP-MW5 (0.58 ug/L) Dichlorofluoromethane: BP-MW2 (0.51 ug/L). BP-MW3 (1.1 ug/L). Total Cycle: BP-MW3 (8.4 ug/L).	Water Board staff is working with Mono County staff to remediate impacts to groundwater caused by landfilling activities throughout Mono County.	nufl	Mono
39	2	Mono City DPW	1013066	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	LENONOPER	4/13/2016	Exceeded the laboratory method detection limit for trichlorofluoromethane (0.13 ug/L) in one well during the first semi-annual 2016 monitoring period. Violates Board Order RSV-2009-0016, WDR section I.A.12.	trichlorofluoromethane: MW4 (1.8 ug/L).	Water Board staff is working with the discharger to determine 800000196 best flows.	nufl	Mono
40	2	Mono City DPW	1013087	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	LFOPER	4/28/2016	Exceeded background concentrations for trichlorofluoromethane (0.13 ug/L) in one well (WK-MW3) during the first semi-annual monitoring period. Violates Board Order RBT-2010-0025, WDR section I.A.12.	Trichlorofluoromethane: MW3 (0.82 ug/L, 0.76 ug/L).	Discharger is currently implementing an EMP.	nufl	Mono
41	2	Mono City DPW	1013100	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	LFOPER	5/2/2016	Exceeded background concentrations for trichlorofluoromethane (82.0.13 ug/L) and 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (820.0015 ug/L) in one well (WK-MW3) during the first semi-annual 2016 monitoring period. Violates Board Order RBT-2010-0025, WDR section I.A.12.	Trichlorofluoromethane: WK-MW3 (0.85 ug/L). 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane: WK-MW3 (0.066 ug/L).	Discharger is currently implementing an EMP.	nufl	Mono
42	2	Placer County Department of Public Works	S860575	SW - Deficient BMP Implementation	CONSTW	6/18/2016	BMP deficiencies were identified in violation of B.O. RBT 2011-0019 Section VIII. See inspection report for details.	nufl	nufl	Sign Enforcement Letter	Placer
43	2	RJR Thomas LP	1011616	Water Quality -> Effluent -> CAT1	WDRMUNIOH	6/30/2016	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5-day @ 20 Deg. C) Daily Maximum limit is 45.0 mg/L and reported value was 170 mg/L.	Violated Board Order No. RSV-2002-0021 I.A.3.	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	Oral Communication	Kern
44	2	RJR Thomas LP	1011617	Water Quality -> Effluent -> CAT1	WDRMUNIOH	6/30/2016	Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS) Daily Maximum limit is 2.0 mg/L and reported value was 2.6 mg/L.	Violated Board Order No. RSV-2002-0021 I.A.3.	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	Oral Communication	Kern
45	2	RJR Thomas LP	1011618	Reporting -> Deficient Reporting	WDRMUNIOH	6/30/2016	F failed to provide results for several parameters related to flow monitoring, and groundwater quality. Violated Board Order No. RSV-2002-0021 MCP I.A.1, I.A.3, and I.D, respectively.	The SMR was missing the daily flow volume, daily average flow rate, and groundwater monitoring results. No explanation for missing data provided.	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	Oral Communication	Kern

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Priority	Agency	Facility	Violation ID	Violation Type	Violation Program	Date Occurred	Violation Description	Comments	Corrective Action	Enforcement Action	County
1											
35	Mohy Corp Minerals LLC	Onsite Evaporation Ponds	1012598	Order Conditions	UNDISPATCH	8/30/2016	<p>Discharge limit exceedance for total lead in solids in P-300 during the first quarter 2016. No new solids discharge has occurred.</p> <p>exceedance is of a prior occurrence. Violates Board Order No. R6V-2005-0011, WDR 1.B.3.</p> <p>1) Exceeded the laboratory method detection limit (MDL) for benzene (0.083 ug/L), 1,1-dichloroethane (0.11 ug/L), cis-1,2-dichloroethane (0.085 ug/L), 1,4-dichlorobenzene (0.082 ug/L), 4,4-DDD (0.0018 ug/L), and diethyl phthalate (0.35 ug/L) in one well (BX-MW6) during the first semi-annual 2016 monitoring period. Violates Board Order 6-66-156, WDR section IV.C.1 and MRP section LA.2.a, respectively. 2) Exceeded background concentrations for chloride and arsenic in one well (BX-MW6) during the first semi-annual 2016 monitoring period. Violates Board Order 6-96-156, WDR section IV.C.1 and MRP section LA.2.b, respectively. 3) Exceeded the California Department of Public Health primary MCL for 1,4-dichlorobenzene (5 ug/L) and total dissolved solids (500 mg/L) in one well (BX-MW6) during the first semi-annual monitoring period.</p>	<p>Total lead concentrations in solids in P-300 (2,000 mg/Kg).</p> <p>Above MDL - Benzene: BX-MW6 (0.55 ug/L), 1,1-dichloroethane: BX-MW6 (2.6 ug/L), 1.3 ug/L, Cis-1,2-Dichloroethane: BX-MW6 (3.2 ug/L), 1.7 ug/L, 1,4-dichlorobenzene (2 ug/L), 4,4-DDD: BX-MW6 (0.031 ug/L), Diethyl phthalate: BX-MW6 (2.4 ug/L). Above background - Chloride: BX-MW6 (160 mg/L), Arsenic: BX-MW6 (2000 ug/L). Above MCL - 1,4-dichlorobenzene: BX-MW6 (8.5 ug/L). Total dissolved solids: BX-MW6 (1200 mg/L, 1000 mg/L).</p>	<p>Corrective Action: Since late 2013, Mohy Corp has implemented an quarterly schedule of solids removed from the 204 Thickener System (204 Tank) using centrifuge technology. The 204 tank is thought to be the source of most of the solids found in the on-site evaporation ponds, and the routine solids removal from the 204 tank has proven successful in limiting further excessive discharges of high TSS wastewater. Mining wastewater discharge has stopped. The Discharger has submitted a work plan to access the extent of the solids that exceed lead and barium concentrations in P-30A, P-30B AND P-30D.</p>	Notice of Violation	San Bernardino
36	Mono Cnty DPW	Benton Crossing Landfill	1013093	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	LFOPER	5/25/2016	<p>Exceeded background concentrations for trichlorofluoromethane (0.13 ug/L) in one well (BP-MW5) and dichlorodifluoromethane (0.099 ug/L) in two wells (BP-MW1, BP-MW2) during the first semi-annual 2015 monitoring period. Violates Board Order R6T-2009-0019, WDR section II.A.12.</p>	<p>Trichlorofluoromethane: BP-MW5 (0.77 ug/L, 0.59 ug/L), BP-MW1 (0.81 ug/L), BP-MW2 (0.71 ug/L, 0.5 ug/L).</p>	<p>Water Board staff is working with Mono County staff to remediate impacts to groundwater caused by landfilling activities throughout Mono County.</p>	none	Mono
37	Mono Cnty DPW	Bridgeport SWDS	1013090	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	LFNONOPER	5/12/2016			<p>Water Board staff is working with Mono County staff to remediate impacts to groundwater caused by landfilling activities throughout Mono County.</p>	none	Mono

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Priority	Agency	Facility	Violation ID	Violation Type	Violation Program	Date Occurred	Violation Description	Comments	Corrective Action	Enforcement Action	County
33	2	MolyCorp Minerals LLC	Mountain Pass P-1 Closure	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	UNDISPOTH	5/11/2016	Exceeded MCLs for barium (1mg/L), chloride (250mg/L), nitrate (As N) (10mg/L), TDS (1000mg/L), Gross Alpha (15pCi/L), and total radium (5pCi/L) for one compliance well, and Eleven evaluation monitoring program (EMP) wells during the first quarter of 2016. Exceeding MCLs is due to a known release. Violates Board Order No. 6-00-74 (WDRs) 1.A.1.	barium: 94-13MW (9.1mg/L), 2005-1MW (3.3 mg/L), 2001-2MW (3.1mg/L), SRK-29 (4.4 mg/L), 2004-3UMW (1.5 mg/L), 2004-3UMW (1.3mg/L), 94-14UMW (5.6mg/L); chloride 94-13MW (16000mg/L), 2006-1MW (6300 mg/L), 2001-2MW (1100mg/L), SRK-11U (2500mg/L), SRK-24(340mg/L), SRK-29 (5700 mg/L), 2004-3UMW (8100 mg/L), 2004-3UMW (2800mg/L), 94-14UMW (5500mg/L); TDS: 2006-1MW (6200 mg/L), 2001-2MW (14000mg/L), SRK11U(3600 mg/L), SRK-29 (16000 mg/L), 2004-3UMW (5400 mg/L), 2004-3UMW(4100mg/L), 94-14UMW (18000mg/L); nitrate (as N): 2001-2MW (16mg/L), SRK11U (32mg/L), SRK-29(35mg/L), 94-14UMW(16mg/L); total radium: 94-13MW (38.9pCi/L), 2006-1MW(14.67pCi/L), 2001-2MW(17.5pCi/L), SRK-29(21.10pCi/L), 94-14UMW(17.8pCi/L).	Corrective Action currently consists of Interim groundwater extraction surface treatment (Recovery wells 2001-1RW and RW-2). Under Cleanup and Abatement Order No. RBV-2014-0082 (revised CAO no. 6-98-19A1).	Clean-up and Abatement Order	San Bernardino
34	2	MolyCorp Minerals LLC	Onsite Evaporation Ponds	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	UNDISPOTH	6/9/2016	Exceeded MCL for nitrate (as N)(10mg/L), chloride (250mg/L), TDS (1000mg/L) in five wells in the second quarter 2-16. Exceeding MCLs is due to a known release. Violates Board Order No. RBV-2005-00111.C.1.b., II.A.7.	Nitrate: 98-94MW (12mg/L), 98-94RW (14mg/L), 2011-4MW (12 mg/L); chloride: 98-94MW (640mg/L), 2011-7MW (580 mg/L); TDS: 98-94MW (1600 mg/L), 98-94RW (1300mg/L), 2011-5MW (2300 mg/L), 2011-7MW (1400 mg/L)	The Discharger implemented an EMP in 2011. Additional wells were installed to track pollutants in groundwater. Liner repair work for P-300 during in 2012-2013 resulted in declining monitoring parameters in well 2011-5MW during the 2013 monitoring period. Repairs to the liner system for Pond P-30C were completed by the end of Fourth Quarter 2012, and the pond was put back into service. An electronic leak location survey was completed in June 2015 which identified three leaks in the primary liner. MolyCorp has since been conducting routine pumping of the LCRS sump which continues to collect wastewater, but at rates that remain below the ALR, and the VZMS has been dry. Feasibility Study for corrective action has been submitted for review. Onsite pump and treat for groundwater remediation has been proposed.		San Bernardino

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Priority	Agency	Facility	Violation ID	Violation Type	Violation Program	Date Occurred	Violation Description	Comments	Corrective Action	Enforcement Action	County
29	Los Angeles County Sanitation District 14	Lancaster Water Reclamation Plant	1012021	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	WDRMUNILRG	6/30/2016	Exceeded MCL for Electrical Conductivity (1800 µmhos/cm), Hexavalent Chromium (0.010 mg/L), Sulfate (500 mg/L), and TDS (1000 mg/L), and background for Chloride, Electrical Conductivity, Nitrate as N, Sulfate, and TDS. Violated Board Order No. RSV-2002-0053A2 Section I.B.2.b.	Electrical Conductivity: MW33 (1700 µmhos/cm), MW34 (1930 µmhos/cm), MW35 (2530 µmhos/cm), MW36 (1670 µmhos/cm); Hexavalent Chromium: SW32 (0.011 mg/L), MW117 (12 mg/L); Sulfate: SW32 (1030 mg/L), MW33 (528 mg/L), MW34 (685 mg/L), MW35 (1210 mg/L), MW36 (675 mg/L); TDS: SW32 (1650 mg/L), MW33 (1090 mg/L), MW34 (1420 mg/L), MW35 (2100 mg/L), MW36 (1250 mg/L); Chloride: SW32 (92.2 mg/L) background 87 mg/L, MW35 (43.3 mg/L) background 39 mg/L, MW36 (34.0 mg/L) background 33 mg/L, MW37 (24.8 mg/L) background 24 mg/L, MW209 (44.5 mg/L) background 37.5 mg/L, MW210 (99.0 mg/L) background 53.3 mg/L; Electrical Conductivity: SW30 (568 µmhos/cm) background 518 µmhos/cm, MW31 (402 µmhos/cm) background 358 µmhos/cm, MW37 (1406 µmhos/cm) background 1341 µmhos/cm, MW209 (458 µmhos/cm) background 437 µmhos/cm, MW210 (background 437 µmhos/cm). MW210	Discharger stated in SMR, "Exceedences of MCLs for these constituents reflect background conditions and are not due to Lancaster WRP reuse operations."	null	Los Angeles
30	Los Angeles County Sanitation District 20	Palmdale Water Reclamation Plant	1011901	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	WDRMUNILRG	6/30/2016	Exceeded MCLs for Nitrate as N (10.0 mg/L), Chromium VI (0.010 mg/L) in multiple wells. Violated Board Order No. RSV-2011-0012 section I.C.3.	Nitrate as N: MW-23 (10.4 mg/L), MW-40 (10.7 mg/L), MW-58 (14.4 mg/L), EW-1 (12.1 mg/L) Chromium VI: MW-81 (0.011 mg/L).	Discharger states in SMR, that current effluent practices neither cause nor contribute to groundwater concentrations in excess of the nitrate MCL. Hexavalent chromium is known to be naturally occurring at elevated levels in the area; effluent concentrations have been below the MCL, so this exceedence reflects ambient conditions.	Clean-up and Abatement Order	Los Angeles
31	Mammoth Water District	Mammoth CWD STP	1011538	Reporting -> Deficient Reporting	WDRMUNILRG	6/30/2016	Failed to provide results for several parameters related to groundwater and surface water monitoring. Violated Board Order No. RBV-1981-0022 MRP LE and LF, respectively.	The SMR was missing all results for groundwater and surface water monitoring.	Discharger stated in SMR that groundwater and surface water monitoring was included.	null	Mono
32	MHC Los Ranchos Unified Distribution	Los Ranchos MRP	1011535	Order Conditions	WDRMUNIKOTH	6/30/2016	Below minimum Freeboard (18 in) allowed. Violated Board Order No. RSV-1985-0038 I.C.4.	Pond 1: 05/16/2016 (18 in); Pond 2: 04/01/2016 (12 in), 04/04/2016 (10 in), and 04/06/2016 (10 in); Pond 3: 04/01/2016 (18 in), 04/06/2016 (12 in), and 04/08/2016 (18 in).	Discharger had to take one pond offline in order to clean it, which caused the freeboard level to rise above the limit in the remaining pond.	Oral Communication	San Bernardino

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A Priority	B Agency	C Facility	D Violation ID	E Violation Type	F Violation Program	G Date Occurred	H Violation Description	I Comments	J Corrective Action	K Enforcement Action	L County
18	Kern County Public Works Department	Ridgecrest/Inyochem Landfill	1010405	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	LFOPER	5/28/2016	Exceeded the laboratory method detection limit for trichlorofluoromethane (0.13 ug/L), dichlorodifluoromethane (0.009 ug/L), tetrachloroethene (PCE) (0.13 ug/L), and trichloroethene (TCE) (0.085 ug/L) in seven ground water monitoring wells (RD1-25, RD1-26, RD1-27, RD1-28, RD1-29, RD2-02) during the first and second quarter monitoring events. VOC detections are from a known release from the landfill. Violates Board Order 6-95-033, WDR section III.A.3 and MRP section I.A.3.b.	Trichlorofluoromethane: RD1-25 (0.74 ug/L, 0.51 ug/L), RD2-02 (0.43 ug/L, 0.32 ug/L) Dichlorodifluoromethane: RD1-25 (3.1 ug/L, 2.5 ug/L), RD1-26 (0.28 ug/L, 0.3 ug/L), RD1-27 (0.12 ug/L, 0.18 ug/L), RD1-28 (0.18 ug/L, 0.18 ug/L), RD1-29 (0.15 ug/L, 0.11 ug/L), RD2-02 (0.23 ug/L, 0.21 ug/L). Tetrachloroethene (PCE): RD1-25 (3 ug/L, 2.9 ug/L), RD1-28 (0.47 ug/L, 0.27 ug/L), RD1-29 (0.62 ug/L, 0.36 ug/L), RD2-02 (0.2 ug/L, 0.21 ug/L). Trichloroethene (TCE): RD1-25 (0.12 ug/L)	Water Board staff is working with the discharger to develop a CAP.	nuil	Kern
21	Kern County Public Works Department	Tehachapi Class III Landfill	1012857	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	LFOPER	6/8/2016	Exceeded the Water Quality Protection Standard (WQPS) for 1,1-dichloroethane (0.5 ug/L) in three wells (TH1-06, TH1-10, TH1-11), 1,4-dichlorobenzene (0.5 ug/L) in one well (TH1-10), cis-1,2-dichloroethene (0.5 ug/L) in one well (TH1-10), dichlorodifluoromethane (0.5 ug/L) in four wells (TH1-10, TH1-11, TH1-12, TH2-02), methylene chloride (0.5 ug/L) in three wells (TH1-06, TH1-10, TH1-11), trichlorofluoromethane (0.5 ug/L) in three wells (TH1-07, TH1-10, TH1-11, TH1-12, TH2-02), and trichloroethene (0.5 ug/L) in two wells (TH1-10, TH1-11) during the first semi-annual 2016 monitoring period. Violates Board Order RBV-2016-0032, WDR section III.H.1 and MRP section I.C.	1,1-dichloroethane: TH1-06 (0.61 ug/L), TH1-10 (7.8 ug/L), TH1-11 (7.1 ug/L). 1,4-dichlorobenzene: TH1-10 (1.9 ug/L). Cis-1,2-dichloroethene: TH1-10 (2.2 ug/L). Dichlorodifluoromethane: TH1-10 (3.5 ug/L), TH1-11 (19 ug/L), TH1-12 (3.4 ug/L), TH2-02 (1.2 ug/L). Methylene chloride: TH1-06 (1 ug/L), TH1-10 (11 ug/L), TH1-11 (1.5 ug/L). Trichlorofluoromethane: TH1-10 (1.2 ug/L), TH1-11 (5.4 ug/L), TH1-12 (1.3 ug/L). Tetrachloroethene: TH1-07 (0.54 ug/L), TH1-10 (0.1 ug/L), TH1-11 (6 ug/L), TH1-12 (1.4 ug/L), TH2-02 (1.2 ug/L). Trichloroethene: TH1-10 (3.5 ug/L), TH1-11 (2.1 ug/L).	The discharger is currently implementing a CAP to remediate a known release from the landfill.	nuil	Kern
23	Lec Minerals (USA) Inc	Colossium Gold Mine	1010402	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	UNDISPOTH	5/28/2016	Exceeded concentration limits for sulfate in one groundwater well (MW4 135 ug/L) during the second quarter 2016 monitoring period. Violates Board Order 6-95-11, WDR section III.C.1 and MRP section I.A.1.a.2, respectively.	Sulfate, MW4 (170 mg/L)	Discharger is currently evaluating modification of the MRP to address localized changes in water quality.	nuil	San Bernardino

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21	Imperial County RWQM	Lone Pine Class III Landfill	1011481	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	LEOPER	4/20/2016	Exceeded the laboratory detection limit for 1,1-dichloroethane (0.11 ug/L), trichloroethane (0.13 ug/L), tetrachloroethane (0.13 ug/L), and trichloroethene (0.085 ug/L) in three wells (MW-2, MW-3, and MW-6) during the first semi-annual 2016 monitoring period. VOCs in groundwater are of a known release. Violates Board Order No. 8-85-70, WDR section I.A.3, and MRP I.A.3.b respectively.	1,1-dichloroethane: MW-2 (0.2 ug/L), MW-3 (0.84 ug/L), MW-6 (0.12 ug/L); trichloroethane: MW-2 (1.2 ug/L), MW-3 (0.34 ug/L); tetrachloroethane (PCE): MW-2 (0.73 ug/L), MW-3 (0.85 ug/L); trichloroethene (TCE): MW-3 (0.16 ug/L), MW-2 (0.1 ug/L)	Water Board staff will be working with the Discharger for future corrective action.	null	Imperial
22	Imperial Co. DPW	Independence Class III Landfill	1011482	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	LEOPER	4/20/2016	Exceeded the laboratory detection limit for trichloroethane (0.13 ug/L) in two wells (MW-2 and MW-3) and tetrachloroethene (0.13 ug/L) in one well (MW-3) during the first semi-annual 2016 monitoring period. Violates Board Order 6-85-116, WDR section I.A.3 and MRP section I.A.3.b, respectively.	trichloroethane: MW-2 (0.4 ug/L), MW-3 (0.24 ug/L); tetrachloroethene: MW-3 (0.25 ug/L)	Water Board staff is working with the Discharger to evaluate appropriate next steps.	null	Imperial
23	Imperial CSD	Imperial CSD WTF	1011530	Reporting -> Deficient Reporting	WDR/MUNILRG	6/30/2016	No freeboard data for April or May 2016. Violates Board Order No. RSV-1993-0077 Section I.D.3 MRP I.A.5.	null	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	Oral Communication	Kern
24	June Lake PUD	June Lake PUD STP	1011537	Water Quality -> Effluent -> CAT1	WDR/MUNILRG	6/30/2016	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5-day @ 20 Deg. C) 12-Month Average limit is 30 mg/L and reported value was 34.1 mg/L.	Violated Board Order No. RSV-1993-0019 I.A.2.	Discharger stated in SMR, "Maintain current process relative to reduced wasting activities increased aeration utilizing the West brush 24 hours per day."	null	Mono
25	Kern County Public Works Department	Ridgecrest/Inyochem Landfill	1010833	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	LEOPER	5/19/2016	Exceeded the laboratory method detection limit for trichloroethane (0.13 ug/L), dichlorodifluoromethane (0.099 ug/L), tetrachloroethene (PCE) (0.13 ug/L), and trichloroethene (0.085 ug/L) in six ground water monitoring wells (RD1-25, RD1-26, RD1-27, RD1-28, RD2-02) during the first and second quarter 2016 monitoring events. VOC detections are from a known release from the landfill. Violates Board Order 6-85-033, WDR section I.A.3 and MRP section I.A.3.b	First Quarter - Trichloroethane: RD2-02 (0.75 ug/L), RD1-25 (0.6 ug/L); Dichlorodifluoromethane: RD2-02 (0.89 ug/L), RD1-26 (0.12 ug/L), RD1-25 (2.9 ug/L), RD1-26 (0.52 ug/L), RD1-27 (0.11 ug/L); Tetrachloroethene (PCE): RD1-26 (0.24 ug/L), RD1-25 (2.7 ug/L), RD1-29 (0.33 ug/L); Second Quarter - Trichloroethane: RD2-02 (0.75 ug/L), RD1-25 (0.52 ug/L); Dichlorodifluoromethane: RD2-02 (0.6 ug/L), RD1-29 (0.13 ug/L), RD1-25 (2.4 ug/L), RD1-26 (0.53 ug/L), RD1-28 (0.17 ug/L), RD1-27 (0.21 ug/L); Tetrachloroethene (PCE): RD1-26 (0.25 ug/L), RD1-28 (0.37 ug/L), RD1-25 (2.6 ug/L); Trichloroethene (TCE): RD1-25 (0.12 ug/L).	Water Board staff is working with the discharger to develop a CAP.	null	Kern

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1											
19	2	Heitman, Hein	1012010	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	ANWSTCOWS	5/4/2016	Exceeded MCLs for Nitrate as N (10 mg/L), TDS (1,000 mg/L), Hexavalent Chromium (0.010 mg/L), and exceeded SMCs for Chloride (500 mg/L), Iron (0.30 mg/L), Manganese (0.05 mg/L), Sulfate (500 mg/L), Electrical Conductivity (1800 µS/L), MBAS (0.5 mg/L), and Turbidity (5 NTUs) in multiple wells during the first half of 2016. Violated Board Order No. RSV-2007-0022 MRP 1.B.1 & 2.	Nitrate as N: MW-1 (91.0 mg/L), MW-2 (87.3 mg/L), MW-4 (26.2 mg/L), MW-5 (83.6 mg/L), and MW-6 (10.9 mg/L); TDS: MW-1 (2890 mg/L), MW-2 (2040 mg/L), MW-3 (2180 mg/L), MW-4 (2270 mg/L), MW-5 (3260 mg/L), and MW-6 (2070 mg/L); Hexavalent Chromium: MW-1 (0.068 mg/L), MW-2 (0.020 mg/L), MW-3 (0.033 mg/L), MW-4 (0.084 mg/L), MW-5 (0.047 mg/L), and MW-6 (0.058 mg/L); Chloride: MW-3 (508 mg/L); Iron: MW-1 (1.21 mg/L), MW-2 (1.66 mg/L), MW-3 (3.11 mg/L), MW-4 (22.20 mg/L), MW-5 (7.5 mg/L), and MW-6 (4.13 mg/L); Manganese: MW-2 (0.055 mg/L), MW-3 (0.087 mg/L), MW-4 (0.082 mg/L), MW-5 (0.225 mg/L), and MW-6 (0.214 mg/L); Sulfate: MW-1 (1820 mg/L), MW-2 (1140 mg/L), MW-3 (1370 mg/L), MW-4 (1340 mg/L), MW-5 (2710 mg/L), and MW-6 (1530 mg/L); Electrical Conductivity: MW-1 (4480 umhos/cm), MW-2 (3410 umhos/cm), MW-3 (3250 umhos/cm), MW-4 (3250 umhos/cm), MW-5 (0.88 ug/L), MW-6 (0.89 ug/L), MW-7 (0.12 ug/L); 1,1-dichloroethene: MW-1 (0.25 ug/L), MW-2 (0.29 ug/L); cis-1,2-dichloroethene: MW-1 (0.14 ug/L), MW-2 (0.12 ug/L); trichlorofluoromethane: Browns Well (0.34 ug/L), MW-1 (0.45 ug/L), MW-2 (0.91 ug/L), MW-3 (0.54 ug/L), MW-4 (0.91 ug/L), MW-5 (1.2 ug/L); tetrachloroethene: MW-2 (0.2 ug/L), MW-3 (0.15 ug/L), MW-4 (0.15 ug/L), MW-5 (0.38 ug/L), MW-6 (0.28 ug/L), MW-7 (1.8 ug/L), MW-8 (0.1 ug/L), MW-9 (0.5 ug/L), MW-10 (1.4 ug/L), MW-11 (0.14 ug/L), MW-12 (1.1 ug/L); trichloroethene (PCE): MW-6 (1.9 ug/L), MW-7 (4.7 ug/L), MW-8 (4.1 ug/L), MW-9 (3.9 ug/L), MW-10 (0.21 ug/L), MW-11 (0.28 ug/L), MW-12 (0.82 ug/L), MW-13 (3.9 ug/L), MW-14 (3.7 ug/L), MW-15 (0.21 ug/L), MW-16 (1.2 ug/L), MW-17 (1.3 ug/L), MW-18 (0.23 ug/L), MW-19 (0.14 ug/L), MW-20 (0.15 ug/L), MW-21 (0.5 ug/L).	A) continued monitoring to assess the effect of daily operational changes on nitrate conditions, and B) monitoring of nearby USGS well EMW-3 to help assess how localized this nitrate increase may be. The combination of USGS study data, and site specific monitoring data, suggests that both an off-site regional source, and on-site naturally occurring source of hexavalent chromium likely exists. Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken for the other parameters that were over MCLs.		San Bernardino
20	2	Inyo Cnty WWM	1011432	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	LFOPER	6/21/2016	Exceeded the Method Detection Limit (MDL) for 1,1-dichloroethene (0.11 ug/L), 1,1-dichloroethene (0.16 ug/L), cis-1,2-dichloroethene (0.085 ug/L), trichlorofluoromethane (0.13 ug/L), dichlorodifluoromethane (0.098 ug/L), tetrachloroethene (PCE) (0.13 ug/L), and trichloroethene (TCE) (0.085 ug/L) from ten wells (Bishop Disposal Well, Browns Well, MW-1, MW-2, MW-3, MW-5, MW-6, MW-7, MW-8a, and MW-8b) during the first and second quarter 2016 groundwater monitoring period. Violates Board Order 6-01-34, WDR section 1.A.3 and MRP section 1.A.1.b.4, respectively. Exceeded the Maximum Containment Limit (MCL) for tetrachloroethene (5.0 ug/L) in two wells (Browns well and MW-8) during the first and second quarter 2016 groundwater monitoring period. Violates Board Order 6-01-34, WDR section 1.A.2.b.	Above MDL: 1,1-dichloroethene: Browns Well (0.68 ug/L), MW-1 (0.89 ug/L), MW-2 (0.12 ug/L); 1,1-dichloroethene: MW-5 (0.25 ug/L), MW-6 (0.29 ug/L); cis-1,2-dichloroethene: MW-1 (0.14 ug/L), MW-2 (0.12 ug/L); Browns Well (0.11 ug/L); trichlorofluoromethane: Browns Well (0.34 ug/L), MW-1 (0.45 ug/L), MW-2 (0.91 ug/L), MW-3 (0.54 ug/L), MW-4 (0.91 ug/L), MW-5 (1.2 ug/L); dichlorodifluoromethane: MW-2 (0.2 ug/L), MW-3 (0.15 ug/L), MW-4 (0.15 ug/L), MW-5 (0.38 ug/L), MW-6 (0.28 ug/L), MW-7 (1.8 ug/L), MW-8 (0.1 ug/L), MW-9 (0.5 ug/L), MW-10 (1.4 ug/L), MW-11 (0.14 ug/L), MW-12 (1.1 ug/L); trichloroethene (PCE): MW-6 (1.9 ug/L), MW-7 (4.7 ug/L), MW-8 (4.1 ug/L), MW-9 (3.9 ug/L), MW-10 (0.21 ug/L), MW-11 (0.28 ug/L), MW-12 (0.82 ug/L), MW-13 (3.9 ug/L), MW-14 (3.7 ug/L), MW-15 (0.21 ug/L), MW-16 (1.2 ug/L), MW-17 (1.3 ug/L), MW-18 (0.23 ug/L), MW-19 (0.14 ug/L), MW-20 (0.15 ug/L), MW-21 (0.5 ug/L).	Water Board staff is working with the discharger to evaluate effectiveness of corrective action activities.		Inyo

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1							1) Exceeded the Method Reporting Limit (RL) for hexavalent chromium (0.30 ug/L), total chromium (0.50 ug/L), tetrachloroethene (0.50 ug/L), bromochloromethane (0.50 ug/L), and chloroform (0.50 ug/L) at 24 monitoring wells during the first semi-annual 2016 monitoring period. Violates Board Order 6-08-1, WDR section I.B.9. Detections of COCs are of a known historical release from the brick disposal area and closed landfill. 2) Exceeded the MCL for Hexavalent Chromium (10 ug/L) at 8 monitoring wells during the first semi-annual 2016 monitoring period. Exceeded the MCL for total chromium (50 ug/L) at 2 monitoring wells during the first semi-annual 2016 monitoring period. Exceeded the MCL for nitrate as n (10 mg/L) in three monitoring wells during the first semi-annual 2016 monitoring period. Violates Board Order 6-08-1, WDR section I.A.1.b. Exceedances of the MCL are from a known historical	Above Reporting Limit 1st and/or 2nd quarter 2016: Hexavalent chromium: LFMM-1 (2.5 ug/L, 2.2 ug/L), LFMM-3R (3.2 ug/L, 3.3 ug/L), LFMM-4 (1.1 ug/L), LFMM-7 (9.2 ug/L, 8.7 ug/L), LFMM-8 (3.1 ug/L), LFMM-9 (3.2 ug/L), LFMM-10 (1 ug/L), LFMM-12 (1.1 ug/L), LFMM-14 (10 ug/L, 9.2 ug/L), LFMM-15 (2 ug/L, 1.9 ug/L), LFMM-16 (8.2 ug/L, 8 ug/L), LFMM-17 (5.3 ug/L, 5 ug/L), LFMM-18 (9.4 ug/L, 8.5 ug/L), LFMM-20 (0.32 ug/L, 0.33 ug/L), LFMM-21 (2 ug/L, 1.9 ug/L), P-11 (9.3 ug/L), P-15 (0.38 ug/L), Total chromium: LFMM-1 (2.6 ug/L, 2.7 ug/L), LFMM-2 (38 ug/L, 36 ug/L), LFMM-3R (3.8 ug/L, 3.6 ug/L), LFMM-4 (1.5 ug/L, 3.6 ug/L), LFMM-5 (17 ug/L, 18 ug/L), LFMM-7 (8.6 ug/L, 9.2 ug/L), LFMM-8 (3 ug/L), LFMM-9 (3.3 ug/L), LFMM-10 (1.4 ug/L), LFMM-11 (21 ug/L, 21 ug/L), LFMM-12 (11.4 ug/L), LFMM-14 (10 ug/L, 8.3 ug/L), LFMM-15 (2.3 ug/L, 2.1 ug/L), LFMM-16 (8.5 ug/L, 8.5 ug/L).	Discharger is implementing an EMP to evaluate the extent of the release and identify corrective action measures.	n/a	San Bernardino
14	2	CalPortland Company	1011701	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	UNDISPOTH	5/4/2016	Fiber roll not installed per specification. Violates section VIII.B. of Board Order No. R87-2011-0019.	n/a	n/a	Verbal Communication	San Bernardino
15	2	Caltrans District 3	S690248	SW - Deficient BMP Implementation	CONSTW	5/10/2016	Exceeded concentration limit for weak acid dissociable (WAD) cyanide (0.03 mg/L) in one well (MW8) during the second quarter 2016 monitoring period. Violates Board Order 6-01-033, WDR section III.C.1. and MRP section VII.	n/a	Discharger is implementing an EMP to evaluate sources of cyanide in groundwater.	n/a	San Bernardino
16	2	CR Bofco Corporation	1012893	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	UNDISPOTH	5/24/2016	Failed to provide information related to facility and groundwater monitoring. Violates Board Order 6-12-123, WDR section IV.C.1 and MRP section I.D.1.c respectively.	The SMR is missing a description and graphical presentation of the velocity and direction of groundwater flow.	Discharger did not propose or identify corrective actions taken.	Oral Communication	San Bernardino
17	2	Elementis Specialties Inc.	1010403	Reporting -> Deficient Reporting	UNDISPOTH	4/19/2016	Exceeded MCLs for TDS (1000 mg/L) and Chloride (500 mg/L). Violated Board Order No. RBV-2001-0036 MRP I.E.	Chloride: Well 2 (1060 mg/L), and Well 4 (530 mg/L); TDS: Well 3 (1050 mg/L), and Well 4 (1930 mg/L). Additional investigation is necessary to assess the discharge's impacts on groundwater TDS concentrations in relation to other potential sources of TDS in the area. Current effluent TDS concentration averages 800 mg/L.	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	n/a	San Bernardino
18	2	Helendale CSD	1007618	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	WORMUNIRG	4/14/2016			Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	n/a	San Bernardino

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10	Ca Dept of Fish & Game Independence	Hot Creek Hatchery NPDES	1010668	Water Quality -> Effluent -> CAT1	NPDONMUNI PRCS	6/30/2016	Nitrite Plus Nitrate (as N) Monthly Average limit is 0.23 mg/L and reported value was 0.25 mg/L at M- 002.	null	Because the water is naturally coming from the spring source higher than the Basin Plan's limits no corrective action can be made by the Hatchery. DFW believes that the Hatchery should only be responsible for violations of the TSO, which this is not.	Time Schedule Order	Mono
11	Callier, Karen	Roadhouse Restaurant	1011581	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	WDRMUNENR OTH	4/28/2016	Exceeded MCLs for TDS (1,000 mg/L), and Electrical Conductivity (1600 umhos/cm) in three wells during the second quarter of 2016. Violated Board Order No. 97-10- DWQ-04 MRSP I.C.	Electrical Conductivity: FCS-1 (2540 umhos/cm), FCS-2 (2380 umhos/cm), FCS-3 (1810 umhos/cm); TDS: FCS-1 (1400 mg/L), FCS-2 (1300 mg/L), and FCS-3 (1300 mg/L).	The Discharger stated in the SMR, "Though some monitoring parameters exceed drinking water standards, this has been the case since monitoring began and occurs at both up-gradient and down- gradient wells. Based on the monitoring data collected to date, it does not appear that the waste water ponds have negatively affected groundwater quality at the site."	Oral Communication	San Bernardino
12	California City	California City WTF	1011909	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	WDRMUNILRG	4/28/2016	Exceeded MCL for Hexavalent Chromium (0.010 mg/L) in one well. Violated Board Order No. RBV-2000- 0094 section I.B.1.b.	Hexavalent Chromium: Well#1 (0.015 mg/L) Nitrate: MW-466 (125 mg/L, 119 mg/L), MW-468 (79.3 mg/L, 80.8 mg/L), MW-469 (150 mg/L), MW- 475 (252 mg/L, 276 mg/L), MW-479 (157 mg/L, 173 mg/L), MW-482 (141 mg/L, 151 mg/L), MW-483 (64.1 mg/L, 50.8 mg/L), MW-484 (97.5 mg/L), MW-487 (123 mg/L, 111 mg/L), MW-489 (348 mg/L, 363 mg/L), MW-491 (345 mg/L, 349 mg/L), MW-493 (63.7 mg/L, 69.3 mg/L), MW-494 (246 mg/L, 290 mg/L). Hexavalent chromium: MW- 466 (14 ug/L, 14 ug/L), MW-469 (51 ug/L), MW-475 (8900 ug/L, 5900 ug/L), MW-482 (31 ug/L), MW-483 (29 ug/L, 42 ug/L), MW-484 (38 ug/L), MW-487 (65 ug/L, 72 ug/L), MW-489 (230 ug/L, 280 ug/L), MW- 491 (280 ug/L, 360 ug/L), MW-494 (6900 ug/L, 6400 ug/L). Total chromium: MW-466 (340 mg/L), MW-475 (5900 ug/L, 4900 ug/L), MW-482 (76 ug/L, 67 ug/L), MW- 489 (210 ug/L, 200 ug/L), MW-491 (180 ug/L, 320 ug/L), MW-494 (4800 ug/L, 5200 ug/L).	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	mg/L	Kern
13	California Portland Cement	Mojave Plant-Calf Portland	1012927	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	LNQSPOTH	4/28/2016	Exceeded the California Dept of Public primary MCL for Nitrate as N (10 mg/L), hexavalent chromium (10 ug/L), and total chromium (50 ug/L) in several wells during the first semi- annual 2016 monitoring period. Violates Board Order 6-01-54, WDR section I.A.	The discharger is currently implementing a groundwater extraction program to remediate contamination and control down gradient movement of nitrate and chromium.		mg/L	Kern

# Quarterly Violations Report April 1, 2016 - June 30, 2016

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Priority	Agency	Facility	Violation ID	Violation Type	Violation Program	Date Occurred	Violation Description	Comments	Corrective Action	Enforcement Action	County
1											
2	Barstow City	Barstow WTF Mojave River Bed	1011989	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	WDRMUNILRG	4/12/2016	Exceeded MCLs for Nitrate as N (10.0 mg/L) and TDS (1000 mg/L) in multiple wells. Violated Board Order No. RBV-1994-0026, WDR LB.5 and LD.4.	Nitrate as N: MW-03-04 (11 mg/L), TDS: MW-02-01 (2200 mg/L), MW-03-02 (1600 mg/L), MW-03-03 (1900 mg/L), MW-03-04 (2100 mg/L), and MW-08 (1300 mg/L).	The City has issued a RFP for the design and construction of a groundwater remediation treatment. City is working with WB staff to address perchlorate contamination that is coring with the nitrate plume.	Clean-up and Abatement Order	San Bernardino
3	Barstow City	Barstow WTF Mojave River Bed	1012016	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	WDRMUNILRG	4/21/2016	Exceeded MCLs for Nitrate as N (10 mg/L) in multiple wells. Violated Board Order No. RBV-1994-0026, WDR LB.5 and LD.4.	Nitrate as N: MW-03-04 (11 mg/L), MW-35a (38 mg/L), MW-06 (13 mg/L), MW-27 (13 mg/L), MW-29 (19 mg/L), MW-36 (14 mg/L), MW-13 (12 mg/L), MW-14 (11 mg/L), MW-23 (13 mg/L), MW-40 (21 mg/L), and MW-38 (14 mg/L).	The City has issued a RFP for the design and construction of a groundwater remediation treatment. City is working with WB staff to address perchlorate contamination that is coring with the nitrate plume.	Clean-up and Abatement Order	San Bernardino
4	Barstow City	Barstow WTF Mojave River Bed	1012013	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	WDRMUNILRG	6/7/2016	Exceeded MCL (10 mg/L) for Nitrate as N in one well. Violated Board Order No. RBV-1994-0026 LB.5.		The City has issued a RFP for the design and construction of a groundwater remediation treatment. City is working with WB staff to address perchlorate contamination that is coring with the nitrate plume.	Clean-up and Abatement Order	San Bernardino
5	Aburdeen Real Estate Investments #2, LLC	Mountain View Villas	1011536	Water Quality -> Effluent -> CAT1	WDRMUNIBOTH	4/12/2016	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5-day @ 20 Deg. C) Daily Maximum limit is 45.0 mg/L and reported value was 48.0 mg/L.	Violated Board Order No. RBV-1998-0011 LA.4.	Discharger stated in the SMR that he is aware that the BOD exceeded the limit.	Null	San Bernardino
6	Ca Dept of Fish & Game Independence	Hot Creek Hatchery NPDES	1010863	Water Quality -> Effluent -> CAT1	NPDNONMUNI	6/6/2016	Nitrite Plus Nitrate (as N) Daily Maximum limit is 0.31 mg/L and reported value was 0.43 mg/L at M-004.		Because the water is naturally coming from the spring source higher than the Basin Plan's limits no corrective action can be made by the Hatchery. DFW believes that the Hatchery should only be responsible for violations of the TSO, which this is not.	Time Schedule Order	Mono
7	Ca Dept of Fish & Game Independence	Hot Creek Hatchery NPDES	1010865	Water Quality -> Effluent -> CAT1	NPDNONMUNI	6/6/2016	Nitrite Plus Nitrate (as N) Daily Maximum limit is 0.31 mg/L and reported value was 0.33 mg/L at M-003.		Because the water is naturally coming from the spring source higher than the Basin Plan's limits no corrective action can be made by the Hatchery. DFW believes that the Hatchery should only be responsible for violations of the TSO, which this is not.	Time Schedule Order	Mono
8	Ca Dept of Fish & Game Independence	Hot Creek Hatchery NPDES	1010866	Water Quality -> Effluent -> CAT1	NPDNONMUNI	6/30/2016	Nitrite Plus Nitrate (as N) Monthly Average limit is 0.23 mg/L and reported value was 0.30 mg/L at M-003.		Because the water is naturally coming from the spring source higher than the Basin Plan's limits no corrective action can be made by the Hatchery. DFW believes that the Hatchery should only be responsible for violations of the TSO, which this is not.	Time Schedule Order	Mono
8	Ca Dept of Fish & Game Independence	Hot Creek Hatchery NPDES	1010867	Water Quality -> Effluent -> CAT1	NPDNONMUNI	6/30/2016	Nitrite Plus Nitrate (as N) Monthly Average limit is 0.23 mg/L and reported value was 0.43 mg/L at M-004.		Because the water is naturally coming from the spring source higher than the Basin Plan's limits no corrective action can be made by the Hatchery. DFW believes that the Hatchery should only be responsible for violations of the TSO, which this is not.	Time Schedule Order	Mono